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OVER THE RANGE.

J. H. MILLS—IN THE DENVER MIRROR.

Half sleeping, by the fire I sit,
I start, and wake, it is so strange
To find myself alone, and Tom
Across the Range.

We brought him in with heavy feet
And eased him down; from eye to eye,
Though no one spoke, there passed a fear
That Tom might die

He rallied when the sun was low,
And spoke, I thought the words were strange,
"It's almost night, and I must go
Across the Range"

"What, Tom?" He smiled and nodded: "Yes,
They've struck a rich vein, Jim, you know
The parson told us, you'll come soon—
Now Tom must go."

The last light lingered on the hill,
"There's a Pass somewhere," then he said,
As I sat, and my heart were still,
And Tom was dead

I stiff sleeping by the fire I sit,
I start, and wake, it is so strange
I miss my pal, dear, and Tom
Across the Range

"In early times in Colorado it used to be said of a dead miner that he had "gone over the Range."

NO GOOD EXCUSE.

A good story is told of a German by the name of Schmidt, who had taken the precaution to insure the life of his wife for $5,000, and the stable for $900, believing the former might die and the latter might be burned, and he could jog along without some compensation for his loss. Both policies had been taken from the same agent. In a few months after the stable had been insured it was destroyed by fire. Schmidt quietly notified the agent, and hinted to him that he would expect the $900, at the earliest possible moment.

The agent at once sent a carpenter to ascertain the cost of erecting a new stable of the same dimensions, having found that the property had been insured for more than it was worth. The builder reported that he could replace it with new material for $500, but unfortunately there was an ordinance against the erection of frame buildings, the old stable having been of wood. He was asked to estimate the cost of a brick stable, and reported the amount at $750.

The agent then notified Schmidt that he would build him a new brick stable in place of the old frame one; but Schmidt became very indignant at the proposition, saying, "I don't understand dis insurance business. I pay for nine hundred tollers, and you vant to tilde burn down you make me a new one. I don't want a new stable; I vant nine nine hundred tollers!"

The agent reasoned with Schmidt, but all to no purpose.

When the stable was about finished, Schmidt went to consult a lawyer, thinking he could still get the amount of the policy, besides having the stable. The lawyer, however, informed him that the company had the right to make good the loss by building a new stable, and expressed surprise at his desire of bringing suit against them.

"But," said Schmidt, "I insure for nine hundred tollers, and I still get dat stable up for seven hundred and fifty. I don't understand dis insurance business!"

On being told that he could not compel the payment by law, he became disgusted with the insurance business altogether. Calling upon the agent, Schmidt said:

"Mr. Agent, I vant you to stop dat insurance on mine vife. I don't pay no more monish dat way. I don't understand dis insurance business."

"Why, Mr. Schmidt," said the agent, much surprised, "you are doing a very foolish thing. You have paid a considerable portion of this policy already, and if your wife should die you would get $5,000."

"Yaw, dat is vat you told me now," said Schmidt. "Ven I pays you on mine stable you say I get nine hundred tollers if it was burned down; so it was burnt, and you will not give me mine monish. You say, "Oh, dat was an old frame stable," and you no pay nine hundred tollers. Ven mine vrow dies you say to me, "Oh, she was an old Dutchwoman too, she was not vort anydings. I get you a new English vife," and so I don't get mine nye thousand tollers. You don't fool Schmidt a couple of dimes."

THE EFFECT OF MUSIC.

The enjoyment and appreciation of music is a mere matter of physical organization and emotional susceptibility. Some of the most musically sensitive men and women that I have ever known were shallow, base, and selfish. Fresh from hearing 'Don Giovanni,' the 'Messiah,' or the 'Heroic Symphony,' or even the 'Pastoral,' which, according to Wagner, says, to our hearts, 'This day thou shalt be with me in paradise,' they would give themselves up to the prompt ings of all the devilishest passions of the human heart. What lovelier natures have there been than among musicians? But then what natures more contemptible and worthy of detestation? Paganini, whose violin made him the master of all those who had hearts and ears to hear him, was probably one of the meanest and most sordid creatures that ever lived. And if any one, particularly any soprano, wishes to know what nobility there is in Liszt—a great musician in one sense, although not a great composer let her read, in the 'Souvenirs d'une Cosaque,' the confessions of Olga de Janina, the great virtuoso's pupil and mistress. Nor will it do for us to look too closely into the personal nature of the god of our idolatry, Beethoven, who, as he was the greatest of musicians, should have been, according to this theory, among the noblest of men. I may possibly have thought so once; but thought cast out such thought. The theory will not stand a moment's examination in the light of fact and of reason; and in that light the moral effects of every art, even music, must be judged. The moral effect, I say, for as to moral quality it has none; no more than a sunbeam has, or a tube rose, or a sunflower, however glorified. No; music gives to those who are so blessed as to be susceptible of its delights the most exquisite of their pleasures; but it is more than doubtful if that pleasure, even of the purest and most transcendent order, is at all ennobling, and even that the brightest and serenest pleasure which we call happiness does anything to elevate and purify the soul by its enjoyment. There is more truth in the teaching that purification comes through sorrow, and self-sacrifice, and fiery trial. It is no mere Puritanic notion that the pathway to the Delectable Mountains, of which we all get longing glimpses, leads through the Valley of Humiliation and through the Valley of the Shadow of Death.—*Richard Grant White.*

Some folks don't like the odor of "limberger cheese"; but there are people that can't a preciate the favor of a well developed polecat. One evening, not very long since, a gentleman had made his preparations to attend prayer meeting with his wife. Prior to starting he came down town to his place of business, and while there an acquaintance discovered that he was about to engage in Wednesday evening's devotions. Accordingly he put up a villainous lump, procuring a huge slice of the most fragrant limberger cheese to be had, he watched his opportunity, and, just as the gentleman stepped out of the door to go home for his wife, slipped it in his pocket. The parties repaired to the church, and were soon seated side by side in a comfortable pew near the stove. Soon the cheese began to grow loud. The sisters turned their heads about and nodded, as if a kraut barrel had exploded. The deacons exercised their noses and thought of the third plague of Egypt. The preacher smelled a great stink, and the wife of the unconscious odor-carrier nudged her spouse an inquiree if he didn't smell something. "Ariar, it's awful," he responded; "it must be the coal." The more the assembly sneezed the heavier the odor became, and finally a hand unites in carrying proceedings to a close. Arrived at home, and while preparing to retire, the gentleman discovered the cause of the unpleasantness and removed it.

A DARWINIAN PLEA.

A Darwinian philosopher was brought before a justice on a charge of drunkenness. In defence, he said, "Your worship, I am a Darwinian, and I have, I think, discovered the origin of my unfortunate tendency. One of my remotest grandfathers was an anthropoid of a curious turn of mind. One morning, about 4,391,633 B. C., he was looking over his store of cocoa-nuts, when he picked up one for his breakfast in which the milk had fermented. He drank the liquor and got gloriously drunk, and ever after he always kept his cocoa-nuts until fermentation took place. Judge then, whether a tendency handed down through innumerable ancestors should not be taken in my defence." Casting a sarcastic look at the prisoner, the justice said "I am sorry that the peculiar arrangement of the atoms of star dust resulted in giving me a disposition to sentence you to pay a fine of five shillings and costs."

THE ARMY OVER-COAT.

The farmers in this vicinity that wear blue army over coats. We went down to the woolmarket the other day, to buy a load of wool. Among all the grangers there, our heart went out towards one with a tattered and soiled blue army over coat. We gazed at his weather-beaten face, and thought, "It is to such as these that the Nation owes its life. That strong arm may have upheld the flag at Gettysburg, or a bullet from his trusty rifle may have unhorsed a rebel commander and turned the tide of battle in the gory Wilderness." As we bargained for his load and saw his eye kindle with the old flame, we did not hesitate to trade with this hero. We thought it was more blessed to give a dollar more to a soldier for a load of scraggy wood, than to dwell in the tents of the wicked; and, as he drove up street with the wood, we followed him with much of a feeling of a private following a victorious general. When the wood was unloaded, we said to him:

"Comrade, tell us what department you served with during the late unholy rebellion."

The old flame came again to his eye, and as he stood upon the hub of the wagon, and with his whip flicked the dust off his cigar, he said:

"Rebellion! I went to Canada before the first draft. I traded a barrel of whisky for this over coat, with a veteran who had lost both arms."

And the hero left us sitting on the jagged edge of that $4 water elm wood, sighing. But he was not cured of his old horse shoes. *Toledo Sun.*

CURIOUS WRITING WITHOUT HANDS.

Mr. Owen was asked during a cabinet sitting to pass through the aperture a sheet of paper and a pencil. This was done; a hand seized the sheet, and apparently laid it on nothing, a few inches back of the aperture, and about four inches from the bottom of the opening. While the paper was thus seemingly suspended in the air a white hand slowly thrust out a letter, which was given to Mr. Owen, who was found to contain a message from, and signed by "Frederick Sidebottom." As Mr. Owen was familiar with the signature, as he had seen it written by a "spirit hand," and as the chirography closely resembled that of his departed friend, he was forced to accept this ostensible evidence of spiritual presence and power as conclusive. The woman who confesses that she personated Katie King makes, in substance, the following statement in regard to the manner in which this was done: "The letter was written by Mr. Holmes, who had a fac-simile of Robertson's hand-writing in the house. When the blank paper was passed into the aperture, another sheet was substituted, and the paper instead of being placed on nothing, was held on a black board by Mr. Holmes, who had on a black pair of gloves. I (Katie King) then drew over my arm a black covering, leaving only the hand and part of the wrist exposed. This presented the appearance of a detached hand, and with a pencil I pretended to trace out the *words* on the paper already prepared."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A LOGICAL TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

At Morris, Grundy County, Ill., three saloon keepers, one woman and two men were arrested and indicted for selling liquor to minors. As usual in such cases, the liquor-sellers were lavish of their funds in aid of their unfortunate co-workers, and eminent counsel was employed in defense of these destroyers of the bodies and souls of the young and rising generation. But the proof of their guilt was so fully demonstrated that the jury were compelled to pronounce them guilty. Hon. O. N. Keading, the presiding judge, in pronouncing the sentence of the court, used the following language:—

"The jury having found you guilty of selling the intoxicating liquors to a minor, it remains for the court to pronounce the sentence of law. The penalty of this offense, fixed by the Legislature, indicates that it considered the crime to be of a serious character. By the law, you may sell to men and women, if they will buy. You have given your bond, and paid for your license to sell to them, and no one has the right to molest you in your legal business. No matter what the consequences may be, no matter what destitution and poverty and misery may be produced by your selling according to law, you have paid your money for this privilege, and you are licensed to pursue your calling. No matter what families are distracted and rendered miserable, no matter what wives are treated with violence, what children starve or moan over the degradation of a parent, your business is legalized, and no one may interfere with you in it. No matter what mother may agonize over the loss of a son, or sister blush at the shame of a brother, you have the right to disregard them all and pursue your legal calling; you are licensed. You may fit up your lawful place of business in the most enticing and captivating form; you may furnish it with the most elegant and costly equipment for your lawful trade; you may fill it with the allurements to amusements; you may use all your arts to induce visitors; you may skillfully arrange and expose to view your choice wines and most captivating beverages; you may then incite thirst by all contrivances, to produce a raging appetite for drink; and then you may supply that appetite to the full—because it is awful; you have a license.

"You may fill your boys, almost children, to frequent your saloon; they may become witnesses of the apparent satisfaction with which their seniors quaff the sparkling glass; you may be schooling and training them for the period of twenty-one, when they, too, can participate, for all this is lawful. You may hold the cup to the very lips, but you must not let them think—that is unlawful. But, while you have all these privileges for the money which you pay, this poor privilege of selling to children is denied you. Here parents have the right to say, 'Leave my son to me until the law gives you the right to destroy him. Do not anticipate that terrible moment when I can assert for him no further protection. That will be soon enough for me, or his mother, for his sisters, for his friends, and for the community, to see him take his road to death. Give him to us in childhood, at least. Let us have a few years of his young life, in which he may enjoy his innocence, to repay us in some degree for the care and love we have lavished upon him.' This is something you, who now stand a winner at the bar, have not paid for; this is not embraced in your license. You have your 'bond' to use to its full extent; but in thus taking your young fresh 'you draw the blood, and this which is nearest the heart. The law in its wisdom does not permit this, and you must obey the law. By the verdict of the jury you have been found guilty of transgressing the law. Its extreme penalty is thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail and 100 lines; the lowest ten days' imprisonment and $20 fine.

"For this offense the court sentences you to ten days' imprisonment in the county jail, and that you pay a fine of $75, and costs, and that you stand committed until the fine and costs of this prosecution are paid."

A DISSERTATION UPON ROAST PIG.

Mankind, says a Chinese manuscript, which, my friend M. was obliging enough to read and explain to me, for the first sixty thousand ages, ate their meat raw, clawing or biting it from the living animal, just as the dog in Abyssinia to this day. This period is obscurely hinted at by the great Confucius in the second chapter of his Mundane Mutations, where he designates a kind of golden age by the term *Cho-fang*, literally the Cook's Holiday. The manuscript goes on to say, that the art of roasting, or rather broiling (which I take to be the elder brother, was accidentally discovered in the following manner: The swine herd, Ho-ti, having gone out into the woods one morning, as his manner was, to collect mast for his hogs, left his cottage in the care of his eldest son, Bo-bo, a great lubberly boy, who being fond of playing with fire, as yonkers of his age commonly are, let some sparks escape into a bundle of straw, which kindling quickly, spread the conflagration over every part of their poor mansion, till it was reduced to ashes. Together with their cottage a sorry antediluvian make-shift of a building, you may think it, what was of much more importance, a fine litter of new-farrowed pigs, no less than nine in number, perished. China pigs have been esteemed a luxury all over the East, from the remotest periods that we read of. Bo-bo was in the utmost consternation, as you may think, not so much for the sake of the tenement, which his father and he could easily build up again with a few dry branches, and the labor of an hour or two, at any time, as for the loss of the pigs.

While he was thinking what he should say to his father, and wringing his hands over the smoking remnants of one of those uptimely sufferers, an odor assailed his nostrils, unlike any scent which he had before experienced. What could it proceed from? not from the burnt cottage, he had smelt that smell before, indeed this was by no means the first accident of the kind which had occurred through the negligence of this unlucky young fire-brand. Much less did it resemble that of any known herb, weed, or flower. A gentlemanly moistening at the same time overcame his better lip. He knew not what to think. He next stooped down to feel the pig, if there were any signs of life in it. He burnt his fingers, and to cool them he applied them to his booby, albeit delicious mouth. Some of the crumbs of the stuff which had come away with his fingers, and for the first time in his life (for the world's life indeed, for aught we know) he tasted *Roast Pig!* Again he felt and fumbled at the pig. It did not burn his fingers so much now, still he sucked his fingers from a kind of habit. The truth at length, broke in upon his slow understanding, that it was the pig that smelt so, and the pig that tasted so delicious, and, surrendering himself up to the new-born pleasure, he fell to tearing up whole handfuls of the scorched skin with the flesh next it, and was cramming it down his throat in his beastly fashion, when his sire entered amid the smoking rafters, armed with retributive cudgel, and finding his son affairs stood, began to cast blows upon the young rogue's shoulders as thick as hailstones, which for his pains fed not any more than if they had been flies. The tickling pleasure which he experienced in his lower regions, had rendered him quite callous to any inconveniences he might feel in those remote quarters. His father might lay on, but he could not beat him from his pig, till he had fairly made an end of it, when, becoming a little more sensible of his situation, something like the following dialogue ensued:

"You graceless whelp, what have you got there devouring? Is it not enough that you have burnt one down thier houses with your dog's tricks, and be hanged to you! but you must be eating fire, and I know not what—what have you got there, I say?"

"O, father, the pig! the pig! do come and taste how nice the burnt pig eats."

The ears of Ho-ti tingled with horror. He cursed his son, and he cursed himself that ever he should get a son that eat burnt pig.

Bo-bo, whose scent was wonderfully sharpened since morning, soon raked out another pig, and, fairly rending it asunder, thrust the lesser half by main force into the fists of Ho-ti, still shouting out, "Eat, eat, eat the burnt pig, father, only taste. O, Lord!" with such like barbarous ejaculations, cramming all the while as if he would choke.

Ho-ti trembled in every joint while he grasped the abominable thing, wavering whether he should not put his son to death for an unnatural monster, when the crackling meat scorched his fingers, as it had done his son's, and, applying the same remedy to them, he, in his turn, tasted some of its flavor, which, make what sour mouths he would for a pretense, proved not altogether displeasing to him. In conclusion (for the manuscript here is a little tedious,) both father and son fairly sat down to the mess, and never left off till they had dispatched all that remained of the litter.

Bo-bo was strictly enjoined not to let the secret escape, for the neighbors would certainly have stoned them for a couple of abominable wretches, who could think of improving upon the good meat which God had sent them. Nevertheless, strange stories got about. It was observed that Ho-ti's cottage was burnt down more frequently than ever. Nothing but fires from this time forward. Some would break out in broad day, others in the night time. As often as the sow farrowed, so sure was the house of Ho-ti to be in a blaze; and Ho-ti himself, which was the more remarkable, instead of chastising his son, seemed to grow more indulgent to him than ever. At length they were watched, the terrible mystery discovered, and father and son summoned to take their trial in Pekin, from an inconsiderable country town. Evidence was given, the obnoxious food itself produced in court, and verdict about to be pronounced, when the foreman of the jury begged that some of the burnt pig, the eating of which the culprits stood accused might be handed into the box. He handled it, and they all handled it; and, burning their fingers, as Bo-bo and his father had done before them, and Nature prompting to each of them the same remedy, against the face of all the facts, and the clearest charge which judge had ever given, to the surprise of the whole court, town-folk, strangers, reporters, and all present, without leaving the box, or having any consultation whatever, they brought in a unanimous verdict of Not Guilty.

The judge, who was a shrewd fellow, winked at the manifest iniquity of the decision and, when the court was dismissed, went privately and bought up all the pigs that could be had for love or money. In a few days his lordship's townhouse was observed to be on fire. The thing took wing, and now there was nothing to be seen but fire in every direction. Fuel and pigs grew enormously dear all over the district. The insurance offices, one and all, shut up shop. People built slighter and slighter every day, until it was feared that the very science of architecture would, in no long time, be lost to the world. Thus this custom of firing houses continued till, in process of time, says my manuscript, a sage arose, like our Locke, who made a discovery that the flesh of swine, or, indeed, of any other animal, might be cooked *burnt*, as they called it, without the necessity of consuming a whole house to dress it. Then first began the rude form of a gridiron. Roasting by the string or spit came in a century or two later, forget-me-not dynasty. By such slow degrees, concludes the manuscript, do the most useful, and seemingly the most obvious, arts make their way among mankind.

Without placing too implicit faith in the account above given, it must be agreed, that if a worthy pretext for so dangerous an experiment as setting houses on fire (especially in these days) could be assigned in favor of any ordinary object, that pretext and excuse might be found in roast pig.—*Charles Lamb.*

Monday night a policeman passing along Second street, discovered a ghostly object standing by a gate, and crossing over he found that it was a man in his nightclothes. "I didn't know but that you was walking in your sleep," said the officer. "No; I was standing on here to wait till the old woman got over being mad, and concluded to sleep in the cellar," was the reply. "Under what form of government do we live?" asked the teacher. "The republican, a moment ago, and then answered "despotism."

ALFONSO XII.

The Prince who has just been declared King of Spain is in his eighteenth year. His mother, the Ex Queen Isabella II., was compelled to quit Spain on the success of the revolution of 1868, and took up her residence at the chateau of Pau, placed at her disposal by the French Emperor. From there she issued a protest (Sept. 30, 1868,) against the new order of things in Spain, the Provisional Government having declared her forfeiture of the throne. On the 25th of June, 1870, she renounced all her claims to the Spanish crown in favor of her son, Alfonso. The royal exiles have resided alternately at Paris and Geneva since. In the election for the Cortes for a King, the Prince of Asturias received eight votes, ten others of his adherents casting their votes in blank. From Geneva, the Ex Queen issued a protest against the election of Amadeus to the throne. Don Alfonso meanwhile was receiving the usual education of a Bourbon Prince, under the supervision of priests and Spanish courtiers who still adhered to the Court of the exiles, until last October, when, by permission of the British Government, he was transferred to the Military School at Sandhurst, England, where he remained until he received the invitation to visit the Spanish Army of the North and acted upon it. On the 25th of [illegible] an address of congratulation was sent to him by Spanish grandees, to which he replied, assuring them that the Monarchy alone could terminate the disorders and uncertainty which prevail in Spain, and that a majority of the people of Spain were agreed, and had declared that he may be the legitimate representative of the Spanish Monarchy.

DON'T KISS THE BOY.

The promise of kissing old folks as a penalty is a pestilent practice. We use the word advisedly, and it is mild for the occasion. Much serious would be the proper word. Time was when the mischief they do. Yes, mischievous, mischievous; and we are speaking [illegible] on our [illegible] the other day, with [illegible] and [illegible] neck. And when little Bobby came staggering into the room, [illegible] horribly, [illegible] and [illegible] her. Then commenced a process of [illegible] the dreadfulness of the [illegible] kept waiting for prayer-meeting the night before. [illegible] no design on the fear child's life, we know; nevertheless you killed her! Killed her as surely as if you had fed her with strychnine. Your caresses were fatal. [illegible] days after, the little pet began to [illegible] sore throat, [illegible]. The symptoms grew [illegible] alarming, and when the doctor [illegible] diphtheria sufficed to explain [illegible]. To-day, a little mound in Greenwood [illegible] memento of your visit. [illegible] not suspect, or we feel [illegible] of any instrumental [illegible]. She forgives [illegible] the boy for says nothing [illegible] that should be imputed [illegible] an outsider he is free to say that [illegible] was blame directly to [illegible]. Those are precisely the [illegible] certain elegant, [illegible] who shall say, under the circumstances, [illegible] Remember

[illegible]

It would be hard to [illegible] the prevalent [illegible] is due to each week of the night. As a rule, adults have no disease in [illegible] they mistake it for a simple cold, and as a cold is not contagious, they think nothing of exchanging others to their breath, or to a greater danger of fatal contact. Taking into consideration the well-established fact that diphtheria is specially, if not always, communicable by the direct implanting of the microgenetic germ in a house, the best, the safest course, the surest means of bringing the contagion to its favorite seat than the act of kissing, and the further fact that the custom of kissing indeed on all occasions is not universal, it is not surprising that, when the disease is once imported into a community, it is very likely to become epidemic. It would be absurd to charge the spread of diphtheria entirely to the practice of child kissing. There are other modes of propagation, though it is hard to conceive of any more directly pointed to the spread of the infection or more general in its operation. It stands to diphtheria in about the same relation that promiscuous hand-shaking formerly did to the itch. It were better to avoid the practice. The children will not suffer if they go unkissed; and their friends ought for their sake to forego the favors for a season. A single kiss has been known to infect a family, and the most careful may be in condition to communicate the disease without knowing it. Beware then, of playing Judas, and let the babies alone.—*Scientific American.*

A man in Cincinnati, advertising for a situation, says, "Work is not so much an object as good wages."

It was a Chicago man who refused to buy a Bible that had not a blank page for divorces.

By an Irishman. Why is a storm, when it is clearing up, like a castigation? Sure an' ain't it a rating?

One by one the roses fade. It is now boldly denied that men who wear long hair are possessed of any more talent than men who have it shipped close.

An exchange says: "Suicides seldom occur in families where there is plenty of good music." But they frequently occur next door to families where there is considerable bad music, especially on cracked pianos and wheezy pianos.

The Georgia negro has no more faith in banks. He lays his money out in store clothes and hair oil, and the news of a bank suspension causes him to exclaim: "Hist away wid yer, ole yer can't hurt dese lavender pants."

In the thriving little town of Promontory, on the Central Pacific Railroad, way out on the plains, the hotel landlord sustains his boarders to dinner by firing off one barrel of a double barrel gun. With the other barrel he collects his bad debts.

The C. P. and C. P. westward bound trains are said to be crowded with nice young men, who part their hair in the middle and carry Russia leather traveling bags. They have heard that Mr. Sharon, who gave his daughter a million dollar wedding present, has another daughter in reserve, and they are going west to grow up with the country.

A Wisconsin man recently killed six skunks in one day. After interviewing the first one he became reckless and so kept on.

"Now George, before you go and play, are you quite sure you know the lesson Professor Borax gave you to learn?"

"Oh, yes, mamma!"

"Well, now, what causes heat without light?"

"Pickles!"

While on her way to leap into the river, a Minneapolis girl met a man who proposed marriage, and she turned back and was happy. A most any day now one can count four or five Minneapolis girls wandering along the river banks.

Smith (to common man)—"Good gracious me, my man, what a load of fish you've caught! How do you bait your hook?"

Common man. "With a worm."

Smith. "Yes, to be sure, I know that; but you must do something to it."

Common man. "Well, I spit on it."

Smith. "So do I."

Common man. "Ah, p'raps you do. But p'raps you don't show 'backy."

At an examination in one of the public schools of Wheeling, West Virginia, a few days ago, a young man was asked to name the different forms of government. "Democracy and hydrocracy," was the reply. "Under what form of government do we live?" asked the teacher. "The republican, a moment ago, and then answered "despotism."

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.
Official Paper of El Paso County.
JANUARY 23, 1875.

THE LOCAL PAPER.—You owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and exact from it as able, high-toned a character as you would do from any educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care—for it is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the summation of the importance, interest and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.—*New York Times.*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A cross on the wrapper of the GAZETTE signifies that the subscription has expired, and that the paper will be stopped. Those who wish it to be continued are requested to renew their subscriptions as soon as they see the cross.

PREPAID POSTAGE.

The Law requires that, after January 1st, 1875, Postage on Newspapers must be prepaid by publishers. This is to give notice, therefore, that postage will be paid on all copies of the GAZETTE sent out of the County, and that no extra charge will be made to subscribers.

A NIGHT WATCHMAN.

[illegible]

[illegible] Night Watchman [illegible] of the old [illegible] should [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] Winter we have been in the greatest danger of fire [illegible] the Ordinance [illegible] the same thing when he [illegible] the Watchman discovered and put out [illegible] at night when every one was asleep. [illegible] would not have occurred had [illegible] been enforced.

[illegible] than one night watchman [illegible] protection, but he cannot [illegible] of the town at once, and [illegible] stationed [illegible] night could not [illegible] number of watchmen. We need [illegible] to take heed to the old [illegible] prevention [illegible] properly enforced. Then the Night Watchman will not have so [illegible] home and property [illegible] danger as heretofore. OBSERVER.

The editor has faithfully done his duty this week by writing about a column of editorials, but they have been crowded out by other matter, which he thinks the readers will consider more interesting. The sacrifice, however, is such as only men of the Quintus Curtius stamp can make.

Spotless white below and cloudless blue above made a brilliant scene on Thursday. The eye could scarcely bear the brightness.

Greenway was busy on Tuesday, cleaning out the ditches preparatory to turning water into them, but the wind of Wednesday, and the snow of Thursday morning filled them up again pretty effectually.

Saith the Pueblo *People*: "Three years ago the site of Colorado Springs had just been surveyed; now it is a town that does a business of more than a million and a half dollars a year. Its population is estimated at between 3,000 and 3,500."

Mr. [illegible] has succeeded Mr. E. Cooley in the Agency for the France Coal, and he says that he has hard work to keep pace with his orders. The Coal grows in favor and, being what may be termed a home product, will almost command a very large sale before long.

By a card in another column, the First National Bank announces the reduction of the rate of interest to one and a half per cent per month. This is a step in the right direction, and we hope to see money go down still lower. The high rates of interest which have prevailed since the Town started, have no doubt hindered, in many ways, its progress and development, and, just in proportion to the reduction, will be the stimulus to new enterprises, building, and other improvements.

The Territorial Agent of the Howe Sewing Machine Company has had occasion to spend several days in Town to settle up the affairs of their local agent, George W. Hubbert. Hubbert, it seems, left town about the beginning of the year, and has not since been heard of. He is a defaulter to the Company for the price of several machines which he had sold, and he also sold their horse, wagon, and harness, and pocketed the proceeds. Several of our merchants also have accounts against him upon their books. Diligent search is being made for him.

The Denver *Tribune* works out some interesting results from the figures which we published in our Review of 1874. It says: "The GAZETTE publishes the amount of business done in the various lines of business and professional pursuits, from which some very significant facts appear. The people of Colorado Springs choose to be bled by doctors rather than lawyers. The physicians have, on the average, earned twenty-five per cent. more than the legal gentlemen. Surveyors about the same as lawyers. Architects, bakers, blacksmiths, sewing-machine agents, painters, and tailors, have each earned on the average more than lawyers and doctors. Of these, the bakers have done the best, and the sewing-machine agents the poorest, which last is encouraging so far as it goes. Milliners have done better than all the others mentioned, except the bakers, and nearly as well as they. Surveyors and plasterers have done about the same as lawyers, and real estate agents a little better. The average earnings of lawyers have been about $1,200, of physicians, $1,550, and of bakers, $3,100. Barbers have not prospered remarkably; they having earned only about $600 each. Livery stable-keepers have prospered, they have averaged something over $4,000 each, besides they had the honor of giving the members of the Tenth Legislature a free ride. Carpenters and builders have done yet better, having made a little over $6,000 each."

Mr. [illegible] H. Rice, the agent for the France Coal, has just erected large sheds at the back of Ogle & Aiken's Store.

Mr. Graham Ogle has purchased the interest of Mr. George W. Freeburger in the Bakery on Huerfano Street.

Mr. Walter Paris has just put 250 tons of "below zero" ice into his ice-house on the Fountain.

Two of our young bachelors want to know who put all those rocks, combs and brushes, and other soft and soothing substances into their beds the other cold night.

The Rev. J. M Sturtevant, Jr., of Denver, will deliver a lecture to the Students of the College, next Tuesday (26th inst.) in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Tejon Street, commencing at 7:30 o'clock—Subject—"Religion and Manners."

A man stands a pretty poor chance of catching his hat when the wind carries it off at the rate of 83 miles an hour. Nevertheless some of our citizens tried the experiment last Wednesday, and then went into Leonard's, bare-headed, and [illegible] out a collar or two with him.

The Denver *Mirror* says: "The Colorado Springs GAZETTE is becoming more and more so; that is to say, it is becoming better and better." The Pueblo *People* says it is "an excellent local paper;" the Golden *Transcript* says it is "one of the best conducted papers in Colorado," and so forth. We thank our friends for their good words, and intend to try to deserve them.

Mr. [illegible] Martin has purchased of Mr. [illegible] W. Collins, the Pike's Peak Grist Mill at the lower end of Town. The purchase price was $11,[illegible], and included the Mill with contents and water-right. We understand that Mr. W. [illegible] Weer will hereafter have charge of the Mill, and will shortly be prepared to supply our people with flour of superior quality.

It wouldn't take many such winds as we had last Wednesday to level down Pike's Peak level with the plains, for there wasn't a housewife in Town but gathered up enough dust to make a "foot-hill." Such wear and tear as that must soon level even on the highest mountain.

An old resident who asserts that he made a trip of the Territory, has returned to Colorado Springs and informed the GAZETTE that Colorado Springs has fewer houses advertised "For Sale," and "For Rent," than any other town in the Territory. Every other town in Colorado takes that paragraph as a personal reflection and it has aroused a shower of protests and denials from all parts of the Territory. We didn't intend to pay any attention to it, but the way it stands now we must either deny it, or stand convicted of having those offensive labels plastered all over our young and rising city. The eyes of the world are upon us, waiting to know our position in this important matter, and we now rise to explain that there is not a sale, of either kind, attached to any house in Saguache.—*Saguache Chronicle.*

Two gentlemen spent about three hours in our sanctum last Wednesday trying to account for the big wind which was blowing. When they got outside, they were not more than three minutes before they knew more about it than they wanted to.

The Georgetown *Miner*, which, by reason of its own excellence, can well afford to pay compliments, says: "The Colorado Springs GAZETTE, of Jan. 9, is one of the finest papers ever issued in the Territory. It would 'pass muster' in any eastern city of 30,000 inhabitants." And here is another compliment from the Golden *Globe*: "The Colorado Springs GAZETTE one of the finest printed papers on the continent, and very ably edited, commenced the new year by enlarging a column. As it cannot possibly be of any use to it, we will not wish it success." And still another from the other end of the world; the Las Animas *Leader* says: "The Colorado Springs GAZETTE, has been enlarged to seven columns per page. It is a handsome paper, and ably accomplishes the mission of a local newspaper. Its advertising columns show that it is well thought of at home."

We hear something of a scheme for the erection of a $30,000 grist mill on Bear Creek, and that Mr. S. [illegible] Rickerson is one of the projectors. We can't help wondering whether our contemplated Water-works have anything to do with this scheme or not. If Mr. Rickerson, by his mill on the Fountain, could block all our supply from that creek (and his actions in the Courts show that he imagines he can) and by another on Bear Creek, could block all our supply from there, he would have the Town in rather a tight place. We have faith, however, in Judge Hallett's decision that no claim of water for mere mechanical purposes can monopolize it against claims for natural wants, such as the cultivation of the soil, supply for drinking and household uses, and so forth. It may be well, though, for our Trustees to keep their eyes open, and be as fore-handed in the matter as circumstances will allow.

During the revival meetings at the Methodist Church, there have been a few people (including some women) who have attended with the evident intention of making a mockery of the services. In consequence of this, the Rev. Mr. Millington made some pointed remarks a few evenings ago, saying that all who attended with a worthy object were very welcome but that any who went simply to ridicule would do well to stay away. On Thursday evening, two young fellows named Frank Williams and Charles Shepard (who are supposed to be friends of the women referred to) waylaid Mr. Millington, and asked him if he meant what he said at the church. He replied that he did, whereupon they told him that he must take it back or take a whipping. They applied the most abusive and filthy language to him, and pulled off their coats to assault him, but Mr. Huesley, hearing the disturbance, went to Mr. Millington's assistance, and he was allowed to go home without further molestation. The young men have been arrested, and were to have trial before Justice Lyon this morning.

A correspondent says:—"If you approve, won't you advise, in to-morrow's paper, the organization of an Aid Association, for the relief of our poor and needy, during the Winter.—Say: Each Church appoint one representative, the whole number of appointees to constitute the Association, by whom contributions can be solicited from the entire Community. This will also enable the Citizens generally to direct applicants for assistance where it can be obtained.—Many who are really suffering and who now hesitate about asking aid for fear of refusal, will then know where to go for help."

During the months of November, December, and January up to the 17th, the Wilson Coal Company have mined and sold in Town 389 tons of their coal. Each month shows an increase of about 50 tons over its predecessor, which is proof that the coal is growing in favor with our citizens. The company have now eight men at work at their mine, and are spending considerable money to get out the best quality of coal which their property affords. Five to seven teams are constantly employed in hauling the coal to Town, and work is thus made for quite a number of people. The advertisement in another column will tell our readers all about the good qualities of the coal, and why they should buy it.

MURDERED BY INDIANS.

Information was brought to Town on Tuesday morning that a man named Marksbury had been killed by the Utes, whilst trying to recover from them a pony which they had made off with. The facts as reported to us were these.

Last Spring, Marksbury bought a pony from Nat. Colby, of Colorado City. In the Summer, he was on Snake River, over the Range, when some of the Utes, who saw him there, claimed that the pony had been stolen from them, and demanded from him ten dollars for the pony. He refused to give up either, and was allowed to retain possession of the pony.

About six weeks ago, he was at Judge Castello's, and left his pony hitched outside whilst he went in to warm himself. Some of the same band of Indians were there at the time, and, whilst Marksbury was inside, they took the saddle and bridle off the pony and laid them on the ground; a squaw then jumped on to the pony, a buck whipped it up behind, and they thus made off with it.

Marksbury made complaint to Ouray, the Chief of the Utes, who was camped on Currant Creek, and also to Major Thompson, of Denver, the Indian Agent, but got no redress from either, Ouray telling him that he could not do anything in the matter (the band, we believe, being one which does not acknowledge his authority) and the Agent—so far as we could learn—having made no reply at all.

Last Friday, Marksbury, having heard that the Indians were camped back of the Peak and had the pony in their herd, set out, accompanied by a young man named Kromer, to the camp, and there found the pony. Some of the Indians were around, and offered no resistance when he attempted to take the pony, but, as they were moving off, Kromer leading the pony and Marksbury driving it from behind, Marksbury was shot dead, a bullet entering at the right side, and passing clear through his body. Kromer, seeing that his wound was fatal, loosed his hold on the pony, and started off to save his own life.

Marksbury was about 35 years old, had a hay-ranch on Tarryall Creek, and was much liked by his neighbors. He leaves a wife and five children.

Great excitement has been caused among the settlers in that part of the country, and it is feared that there will be considerable trouble, unless prompt measures are taken by the authorities to have justice executed.

We understand that Colby, who sold the pony to Marksbury, is prepared to swear that he bought it from the Utes who were encamped in this neighborhood last Winter, and that he gave them a revolver and $20 for it.

The following is the evidence of Kromer, and the finding of the jury at the Inquest which was held on the body on Sunday:—

E. Kromer deposed:—Went with deceased to recover pony that he claimed as his right, which was disputed by Indians of the Ute tribe. The deceased came close to the Indian Camp about an hour and a half before sundown; found the pony in the band of horses; caught the pony; saw several Indians, none of whom at the time of catching and bridling the pony offer'd any resistance; but, as he led him off witness leading the pony and deceased driving him, witness heard a gun or pistol shot, and heard the deceased cry out "Oh, God, I am shot dead." Witness asked "Where are you shot?" He answered through the heart. Witness asked "Can I do anything for you?"

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, }
COUNTY OF EL PASO, } ss.

An inquisition holden at the house of Milburn Riggs, in El Paso County, on the 17th of January, 1875, before E. Fackerell, Justice of the Peace of said County, upon the dead body of Pleasant Marksbury, lying then dead, by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed. The said jurors, upon their oath do say that Marksbury came to his death by a shot fired by a Ute Indian, belonging to the family of Antelope or Ya nuach.

In testimony whereof the said jurors have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid. George Welty, R. P. Williams, A. Doucette, Theophila Marcott, John Nolan, J. C. Barnard.

Subscribed to before me this 17th day of January, 1875.

E. Fackerell, Justice of the Peace.

On receipt of the intelligence, Deputy Sheriff Durfee sent a telegram to Major Thompson, informing him that a man named Marksbury had been shot by an Indian, supposed to be of Shawano's Band, that the people were very much excited, and that trouble might ensue if the matter was not attended to.

Major Thompson telegraphed the following reply:—

I have reported murder of Marksbury to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and am waiting instructions. Counsel the people to leave this matter to the proper authorities.

Thursday's *News* has the following:

Indian Agent Thompson has received telegraphic orders from the Commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington to proceed at once to Florissant and arrest the murderer of Marksbury. Mr. Thompson will proceed to execute the order as soon as he can get a deputy marshal to accompany him.

PERSONAL POINTS.

We regret to report the illness of Mr. T. A. Rucker, proprietor of Rucker's Ranche.

We were favored with a call on Wednesday evening, from the Hon. E. W. Beardsley, a prominent lawyer from Kansas, and Mr. Charles C. Putt, from Philadelphia. These gentlemen were badly "out of luck" during their travels hither, having been snowed in on the K. P., and down off the track on the Narrow Gauge, losing twelve days on their journey. We hope that they will soon have things made even to them by the prevalence of good weather for a long spell, and by the consequent opportunity of enjoying some of the charms of our scenery and climate.

Messrs. Abbot and Spier, of Glen Falls, N. Y., friends of our townsman Mr. C. F. White, who, as we reported last week, have purchased Mr. Sweet's "Union Block" property, are about to make further investments to the extent of about $15,000. They are much pleased with the Town, and fully assured of its continued growth and progress. They will probably spend the summer here.

The Denver papers report the visit of "Representative Wilson" to the [illegible] during the week.

Mr. J. A. McIntire, Mr. C. Ford Stevens, and Mr. F. L. Rouse are home again.

Mr. J. [illegible] Humphrey and his bride arrived on Tuesday last, having been a full week in getting from Kansas City. Before they left that city on Tuesday morning of last week, Mr. Humphrey took care to assure himself that they could get straight through. But K. P. officials, we fear, don't always tell the truth, or—to put a more charitable construction on it—they don't always know what they are talking about. The train reached Salina on Tuesday night. Meanwhile, a daily train came up, and by the time a move forward was made, there were three trains consolidated into one. From Salina they went on comfortably until Brookville was reached, and there another halt was called until Sunday morning, giving opportunity for two more trains from Kansas City to be absorbed. On Sunday, they moved from Brookville to Russell, where they were detained for about five hours more, and then pushed on to Ellis, where they were kept all night, in order, the officials told them, that they might get breakfast in the morning. There Sunday's train caught them up, and was taken in. On Monday morning, before half of them could get their breakfast, for which they had been kept all night, they finally struck out for Denver, which they reached about 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Pic-nicing on the Plains, in Mid-Winter is one way of spending the honey-moon, but Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey don't recommend it for general adoption.

Mr. Morse, General Manager, and Mr. Pender, General Passenger Agent, of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, has been paying a visit to Colorado Springs during the week. Notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the weather, Mr. Morse has been so favorably impressed with the Town that he proposes to bring his family here to spend the coming Summer.

Mr. A. W. Barker, who, some two years ago, occupied a small frame building on the lot north of the GAZETTE office, in which he carried on the Photographic business, and who subsequently removed to Ottawa, Kansas, has returned to Colorado Springs, bringing with him a partner, and a fine lot of photographic apparatus. As will be seen by an advertisement in this week's paper, he has taken rooms temporarily on Huerfano Street, where he will be pleased to see his old patrons and many new ones. Mr. Barker took first-rate pictures when he was here before, and we presume that his hand has not lost its cunning.

Dr. Thomas T. Craven, Treasurer of Fremont County, is staying at the Emma House.

Mr. Samuel Hartsel is down from South Park and reports that there is no snow at his Ranche. Cattle, he says, were never looking better. The Country is settling up with great rapidity.

TOWN TRUSTEES.

At the meeting of the Town Board, on Saturday evening last, all the members were present with the exception of Dr. Sutherland.

The Committee on Cemetery reported that they had selected forty acres near Mount Washington (the old Cemetery), and had received a deed from the Colorado Springs Company for the same, and ordered the Cemetery for the Town located thereon. On motion, Mr. Summers was instructed to stake and lay off the ground in a suitable manner with avenues and drives, availing himself of such assistance as he may deem necessary.

C. P. Downing, on account of illness, resigned the office of Fire-Warden, and Mr. M. E. Irving was appointed Fire-Warden for three months at a salary of seventy-five dollars per month.

Milard Stone was appointed Night-Watchman to assist John Townsend, both to be paid by the Town at the rate of seventy-five dollars per month.

A resolution was offered by Judge McFerran, and unanimously adopted, authorizing the organization of a Hook and Ladder Company with twenty members, and the Board undertook, if such company be organized, to provide a Truck, six Ladders, twenty-four Rubber Buckets, two Cable Hooks with ropes, and other necessary appendages.

Remarks were made by Major McAllister, Judge McFerran, and Mr. White on the subject of Water-Works, and on motion of Judge McFerran, the Chair appointed Messrs. McFerran, McAllister, White, and Sutherland a committee to report upon the best method of introducing water into the Town, with the probable cost, the report to be presented at the next meeting.

There is good prospect of the immediate formation of a Hook and Ladder Company, to take advantage of the offer of the Town Trustees which is reported elsewhere.

THE BIG WIND.

The severest Cold Snap which, so far as we can learn, has ever been experienced in this part of Colorado, has been followed by the heaviest wind-storm on record, which began early on Wednesday morning and continued throughout the day.

Considering its tremendous force, remarkably little damage was done, but this may perhaps be attributed, to some extent, to the fact that previous winds had over-turned or carried away nearly everything which was liable to such misfortune. Several chimneys were fetched down, a few windows were blown in, and other slight injury was done to buildings, but we have not heard of any great loss. One of the trains on the Railway, as we report elsewhere, was blown off the track, but no one was injured.

Mr. E. Cooley, who last week furnished us with the interesting article on the Cold Snap which we published, has given us the following on this Big Wind:

Wednesday, January 20th, was the windiest day which there has yet been in the history of Colorado Springs. The wind on New Year's night, 1874, was said, at the time, to be one of the fiercest ever experienced in this part of the Territory; but it was not so heavy nor so long-continued as that of last Wednesday.

The evening of Tuesday was warm and clear and nearly calm here, the little wind there was coming from all parts of the compass. But early in the day and all through the night, a heavy wind could be heard roaring in the mountains, and was no doubt passing high above us. This descended during the night, and at 6:45, on Wednesday morning, struck the Town, and in a few minutes we had a furious gale, which lasted until 3 p.m., when it rapidly subsided.

The force and temperature of this wind have, as follows, from Sergt. Puneste, observer in charge at the U. S. Signal Station:—

	Miles per Hour.	Temperature.
5:42, a.m	11	42
7:30, "	28	53
1:45, p.m.	83	--
2:00, "	65	57
2:42, "	58	59
9:00, "	15	38

The heaviest wind was at a quarter to two, when it blew at the rate of 83 miles an hour. At this time a light cloud was approaching us from the west. Previous to that the wind was from a little south of west; it now came from due west, and continued so for the remainder of the day, save for a few minutes about two o'clock, when it was nearly south-west.

The weather during the day was generally clear, but at one o'clock a light cloud came over, and for a few minutes a light rain, of small drops, fell. For some fifteen minutes, there was a bright rainbow in the north.

On the Summit of Pike's Peak, the heaviest wind reported during the day was at 5:42, a. m., when it was 55 miles an hour; at 2:42, p. m., it was but 34. The temperature on the Peak was about 15.

The barometer during this wind was, on an average, only two-tenths of an inch lower than it had been for some days previous.

That the wind was low, sweeping along near the ground, was evident from the fact that at times light stratus clouds would form overhead, and at no time during the day did they move quickly, and some of them appeared to be nearly at rest.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE ASHES?

We have been requested to publish the section of the Fire Ordinance relating to the manner of disposing of ashes. Of late there have been several very narrow escapes from Fire in Town, owing to the brightening up of ashes thrown out upon the ground without any protection; indeed, on windy nights, red-hot ash-heaps might be seen in almost every direction. It is to be hoped that the good sense of our people will be sufficient—now that the danger has been so plainly manifested—to lead them to greater caution in this matter; much of the coal that is being used in Town, especially that which is mined in the immediate neighborhood, "holds fire" for a remarkable length of time, and too much care cannot be taken to keep the ashes in a safe place.

The Section of the Ordinance reads as follows:

SECTION. 8 No ashes shall be kept or deposited in blocks numbers 81, 91, 101, 102, 92, and 82, of this Town, unless the same be kept in a close and secure metalic vessel, and no ashes shall be kept or deposited in any other part of this Town, unless the same be kept in a close metalic vessel or deposited in the ground not less than three feet below the surface, under a penalty of no less than five nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense, and the further penalty of one dollar for every twenty-four hours the same shall be suffered to remain so kept or deposited after notice from a Fire-Warden to remove the same.

This Section is to be strictly enforced.

MUSICAL UNION.

The first quarterly meeting of the Musical Union was held in Mrs. Roper's Music Parlor, on Tuesday evening last, when the following officers were elected:

President—Mr. W. A. Conant.

Vice-President—Mr. M. E. Irving.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. W. W. Roper.

Directors—Mr. E. Hunt (chairman), Mrs. France, and Mrs. Roper.

Musical Director—Mr. J. E. Chandler.

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer was read, and showed a healthy state of the finances, there being no indebtedness and some funds in hand.

The Union has now fifty-one active members, and several others of our citizens are likely to join. It is the intention of the Union to give a Miscellaneous Concert before long, and diligent practice is being had for the occasion. We hope that the members will be encouraged by a large attendance of our citizens.

The meetings of the Union, which take place on the Tuesday evening of one week and the Friday evening of the next, are very pleasant gatherings, and the members appear to take great interest in them.

BLOWN OVER.

The southward-bound Train, which left Colorado Springs between one and two o'clock on Wednesday last, was caught, when about five miles below Town, in the 83-mile-an-hour gale which was blowing from the Mountains, and the two passenger coaches, the baggage and mail car, and the tender of the locomotive were thrown from the track.

Owing to the excellent management of Conductor Lydon and Engineer Wilson, no one was injured. Perceiving the danger, they slacked the speed of the train, and, before the cars had turned over, they had got it to a standstill.

The passengers aboard were as follows;—Mr. S. W. Spear, Kansas City; Hon. E. W. Beardsley, Parker, Kansas; J. E. Weicke and wife, Chicago; A. H. Thompson and wife, New Mexico; E. Barte, Denver; N. Miller, Fort Scott; Chas. C. Putt, Philadelphia; and E. S. Pinkney, Colorado Springs.

After the accident, the passengers were brought back to Colorado Springs, and entertained at the Hotel until the following day at the expense of the Railway Company.

Five of the passengers have called upon us and asked us to tender their thanks to the Engineer and Conductor for their judgment and promptitude in looking to their safety and comfort; to the Officers of the Railway Company for their kindness in bringing them back to comfortable quarters and paying the cost of their entertainment; and to the proprietor of the Hotel for his good offices.

The delayed passengers were safely conveyed to their destination on Thursday.

ITEMS FROM CASTLE ROCK.

Our special correspondent, who has been paying a brief visit to Douglas County sends us the following items, in addition to the letter which appears in another column:—

A temperance and religious revival has been in progress during the last two weeks.

The County is out of debt, and has $1,200 in the hands of Geo. A. Gore, the popular County Treasurer. Besides this, the proceeds from the sale of Town lots belonging to the County will more than defray the expenses of a new Court-House, which will be built next summer.

The County School Superintendent, Mr. [illegible] B. Simonds, informs us there are nine schools in the county, and fifty pupils are attending the Castle Rock School.

The Literary Society holds interesting meetings every Friday night, which are largely attended.

There are fifty Grangers in and around town.

Judge Wilcox, of Franktown, now owns "the Rock." He bought the forty acres upon which it stands, a short time ago, of W. W. Carter, an old 59-er. He intends to have hewn out a spiral road to the summit, whereon he will erect a little house in which to deposit a mammoth telescope. When not surveying the planets he will take political observations.

The County Library, established last October, now contains 350 volumes, valued at $500.

Religious services and a Sabbath-school are indulged in regularly, under the auspices of the M. E. Church.

John Harris is building a fine store-house on the public square. It will be 20 x 40, with a large hall over-head for balls, lectures, concerts, grange meetings, etc. The store room will be occupied by J. N. Rance, Merchant and Post-Master.

A jail is to be built next summer.

The lots attached to the court-house are now being fenced.

The school district has voted three thousand dollars bonds for a new school house. Said building is to be 28 x 40, two stories high, and will cost $2,500. The contract was awarded to Hon. John [illegible]. Craig, an old and influential citizen. He has given bonds to have it finished by the middle of June.

A vault has been provided in which to keep the County records secure from fire—cost $250.

R. R. Foster has his Hotel in good running order. He is clever and makes his guests feel at home.

The Castle Rock Hotel is also doing well.

SOME WEATHER REMINISCENCES.

Mr. Robert Stubbs, of Widefield Station, writes to us as follows:—

The recent very cold weather having called forth no little comment, perhaps some reminiscences of other years may not be uninteresting.

In the early part of April 1862, snow fell at Colorado City to a depth of two-and-a-half feet. At that time I was living in South Park; the snow fell there to a depth of eighteen inches.

The preceding Winter had been pleasant. The following Winter was also a mild one, with but little snow.

The Summer of 1863 is remembered by all "old settlers" as the dryest ever experienced. The Fountain within less than eight miles below the present site of Colorado Springs, did not run for a period of three weeks; and the greater portion of the County showed no green grass until August.

On the 30th of October of that year, the snow fell eight inches deep, and next morning the thermometer had fallen to zero. November was very cold, the snow lying on the ground all the time. I never knew the thermometer to fall so low in October, or the snow to lie so continuously on the ground in Colorado either before or since. On Christmas Day, the weather was intensely cold, and for about a week the mercury was at or below zero; the lowest point reached being 16 degrees below. After that time, however the weather during the Winter was mild and pleasant, the month of February being particularly delightful.

The Spring of this year (1864) was the rainiest season that has occurred during my residence in the Territory. It began to rain about the 1st of May, and rained heavily every day for five weeks, the rain all being at times very heavy. The heaviest fall was early in June, when a tremendous storm burst over this part of the country, and the valley of the Fountain was deeply flooded, nine people losing their lives. After this, there was very little rain all Summer, but the Fountain was impassable for fully two months from the beginning of the rain period.

The Winter of '64 and also the Winters of '65 and '66 were cold, with considerable snow.

The next Winter was generally pleasant, until March, which was decidedly the worst March I have known—it seemed to be snowing and blowing all the time; it was not cold, however.

During the Winter of 1870-71, the weather grew very cold about the 20th of December, and for three weeks we had cold and frequently stormy and disagreeable weather.

Since then, the weather has shown no remarkable features until the present Winter, if we except the large amount of rain that fell in the Summer of 1873 and the heavy snow of last April.

THE CHURCHES.

The Revival meetings continue to be held at the Methodist Church, and are well attended. A large number of persons have signified their intention of leading better lives. The meetings will be continued during the coming week.

The Right Rev. Bishop Spalding will conduct service and preach in the Episcopal Church to-morrow morning. Service to begin at eleven o'clock.

On Thursday last, the members and friends of the Southern Methodist Church had a pleasant Sociable at the residence of Dr. Thomas Stewart. Next Thursday evening, there will be a similar gathering at the residence of Mr. Henry Brittenstein.

Miss Minnie Edwards has been secured as Organist at the Methodist Church.

The Methodist Sunday School will shortly make an addition of a hundred and fifty-four volumes to their Library, which is already a very extensive one.

The Congregational Sabbath School, which has been organized about two weeks, has nearly fifty Scholars. Miss Kate Kennedy has been appointed Organist, and Mr Abe Roberts Chorister. The Bible Class, which has 23 members, is taught by the Rev. R. C. Bristol. The School meets every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Mr. Webster will preach in the Unity Chapel, on Cascade Avenue, next Tuesday evening at half-past seven.

The new Unity Chapel was dedicated last Sunday evening, when Mr. Webster preached to a large congregation.

One of the pleasantest Presbyterian Sociables of the present season was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Aiken, on Thursday evening last, when about thirty of the members and friends of the Church were in attendance. All who were there enjoyed themselves heartily.

Work is being pushed on the Colored Methodists' Church, and they hope soon to be able to hold regular services.

The ladies of the Unity Church will give a New England Supper in the new Chapel on Cascade Avenue, next Thursday evening. The Unity gatherings are always pleasant ones, and a large attendance may, therefore, be expected on Thursday evening.

The Baptist Sociable at the residence of Mr. C. F. White, on Thursday evening last, was largely attended, and all present spent a very pleasant evening.

The Colorado Springs Company sold on Thursday last $500.00 worth of memberships and $2,000 worth of lands.

THE GREAT MINING SUIT.

Judge Hallett has just given his decision in the two cases growing out of the conflicting claims of the owners of the Dives and Pelican Lodes, in Clear Creek County. These cases, it will be remembered, occupied a large part of the last term of District Court at Colorado Springs, and the arguments were listened to with much interest by many of our citizens. The property at stake was said to be worth about three million dollars. The *Miner* reports the decisions as follows:—

Streeter & McCunniff *vs.* J. S. McMurdy *et al.* Ejectment. Judgment for plaintiffs. This case was for possession of ground outside the plaintiffs side lines and of which they never had possession. Judge Hallett adhered to his opinion that parties could not follow their vein when it left the side lines at the surface, although they might follow it when it "dipped" out. The defendants' attorneys filed a plea which changed the issues in the case and threw the burden of proof upon them. It appearing that the Zilah and Dives were separate and distinct veins, and the defendants failing to prove that the work had been done on the Dives lode and not on the Zilah—therefore judgment for the plaintiff. That if the plea referred to had not been made, the result might (or would) have been different.

Perdue Silver and Gold Mining and Ore Reducing Company *vs.* Streeter & McCunniff, *et al.* Ejectment. Judgment for defendants. The Court decided that the proof showed the Dives to be a separate and distinct vein from the Zilah; that the defendants' work was on the Zilah. He held, also, that if the two did come together, the Zilah, being the stronger vein, would absorb the Dives. Further, that the Zilah was not anywhere inside of Dives patented ground.

His Honor declined giving his written decision for publication, and we therefore give merely the points upon which it was based.

The Pelican parties win both suits. The Dives party have paid the costs, withdrawn the plea, and taken a new trial under the statute, in both cases. Meanwhile, the properties remain, we understand, *in statu quo*.

NewspaperARCHIVE

DOUGLAS COUNTY AND CASTLE ROCK.

By our Special Correspondent.

CASTLE ROCK, Jan. 20, 1875.

The County of Douglas was reduced by the last Legislature, to about 1,700 square miles, Elbert County being formed from its eastern portion.

In 1870, the population was 1,388, and in 1874 it was 3,500.

The principal resources of the county are live stock, lumber, and farming. Up on the "Divide" there are at least a dozen and a half of mills, which turn out, in the aggregate, from 125,000 to 175,000 feet of lumber daily. For stock, the County is unsurpassed. Within its limits there are to lay at least fifty thousand head of cattle in good condition. Splendid cattle ranges are to be found on the slope extending from the Divide to the Platte. As an [illegible] ranks well among the best [illegible] to be found [illegible] for the most [illegible] lands capable of cultivation have been taken up, though there are a [illegible]

[illegible]

Douglas [illegible] people to the [illegible] on the Denton and [illegible] the Eastern Colorado [illegible]

[illegible] County was [illegible] of Douglas [illegible] Denver [illegible] [illegible] Castle Rock [illegible] New Mexico [illegible] Castle Rock contained [illegible]

[illegible] the location [illegible] of the County [illegible] energy and [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] about 14 [illegible] traveled in Europe say that [illegible] which [illegible] of Pike's Peak [illegible] Range [illegible]

[illegible] Castle Rock [illegible] County [illegible] and [illegible] town. This last has [illegible] a perfect [illegible] upon which the [illegible] From its top [illegible] every [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] There are 2 saloons, [illegible] hotels, [illegible] goods and grocery [illegible] shoe shop, 1 livery [illegible] stable, [illegible] 1 blacksmith [illegible] 2 lawyers, [illegible] carpenters, 1 real estate office.

Mr. [illegible] the earliest working editor [illegible] still at the helm and the [illegible] steadily growing in strength and permanence.

Jones M. Farland, one of the leading and most experienced carpenters here, as also Judge [illegible] Probate Judge, and Mr. S. M. [illegible] County Clerk, are entitled to thanks for favors shown to POTOMAC.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

On Friday of last week, by invitation of Mr. Copley, the Superintendent of our Public Schools, we made a visit to the High School, and take pleasure in laying before our readers a short account of what came under our notice.

This school, which is now in a very efficient condition, is under the charge of Miss [illegible] Beecher, a teacher who [illegible] her ability by her success. Miss Beecher was educated at Oberlin College, Ohio, and was engaged in teaching in Iowa before she came to Colorado. She came to the Territory [illegible] Springs and taught a District School south of Colorado Springs last Summer. After examination in June she made so good a report that she was recommended by the County Superintendent to the School Board for the position which she now holds. The selection has been fully justified, and the High School has made very satisfactory progress under her charge.

The school has forty-one pupils, of ages ranging from eight up to 2[illegible]. The following is the roll:

[illegible] Andrews,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ida Newman,
Helen Dorr,	Annie Studeler,
[illegible]	May Steelm,
[illegible] Freeman,	Hattie Nilson,
[illegible]	Emma Cooper,
[illegible]	Frank Cooper,
[illegible]	Lara Kimball,
[illegible]	Carrie Gurnsey,
	Emma Stover.
Charles Barker,	John Kernes,
George [illegible]	George Millard,
[illegible] Brown,	[illegible]
[illegible]	Joseph Parsons,
[illegible]	Charles Shields,
[illegible]	[illegible] Studeler,
George [illegible]	Edward Wright,
[illegible]	Frank Wheeler,
[illegible] Howbert,	[illegible] Wilson,
[illegible] Hall,	Harry Wagner

The studies comprise Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, [illegible], Physiology, Orthography, Physical Geography, Composition, Analysis of the English Language, Penmanship and Music.

The exercises are opened with singing, all the scholars being taught the art of reading music at sight, in which they have daily practice and are making very satisfactory progress. Instruction in Vocal Music is becoming more and more recognized as an important branch of Education in the Public Schools, and we are glad to find that so prominent a place is being given to it in our own schools.

The pupils, as a rule, are taking a lively interest in all their studies, and are making rapid headway as a consequence. Their deportment is also very satisfactory, and their examination of good order thus seems even with the acquirements of knowledge.

Ten of the scholars have completed Arithmetic, and are well advanced in Algebra. They have also studied United States History to the period of the Revolution, and reviewed it thoroughly. Two of the young ladies have completed Book One in Geometry, and have lately had a general review of it. Twenty have completed the course in Physical Geography, and also the first half of Text-Book on English Composition, and have taken up Harvey's Analysis. They have also completed Ray's Arithmetic, Part 3rd, and have begun a higher Arithmetic.

Friday afternoons are devoted to Essays, Reading, Recitation, and Music. Some of the Essays show much ability, and several of the youths have acquired considerable declamatory power. On the occasion of our visit, the scholars formed themselves into two Literary Societies, and will hereafter take charge of these Friday afternoon exercises, the societies alternating week by week. The following officers were elected:—Society number one: President, Charles Barker; Vice-President, Frank Howbert; Secretary, Helena Dorr; Society number two: President, Carrie Newman; Vice-President, Edward Wright; Secretary, Addie Hodgman. These societies will arrange the programmes, and take general charge of the Friday afternoon exercises. Parents and friends, who are cordially invited to be present on these occasions, would find much pleasure in attending, and their presence would be an encouragement and a spur to the young people.

We are glad to be able thus to report the efficiency of the High School. Only one thing is needed, and that is better rooms; for these there is now a good prospect, and when the new School-house is completed, we think there will be little to be desired. We hope hereafter to give a similar good report of the other departments of our Public Schools.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of Real Estate have been recorded since the beginning of the year:

Marmaduke Green and Charles E. Setzer to H. F. Freeman and [illegible]; Warranty Deed, consideration $225, May 1st, 1874; outlying tract.

R. R. Crawford to Edw C. Pennington; Warranty Deed, consideration $250, December 1st, 1874; lot 4, block 1, and lot 4, block 2, in subdivision of blocks 230 and 232.

Arthur Peck and R. R. Crawford to E. C. Pennington; Warranty Deed, consideration $125, December 1st, 1874; portion of block 214, addition No. 1 to Town.

J. C. Emerson to [illegible] S. Ling; Warranty Deed, consideration $350, January 4th, 1875; part of lot 10, block 122.

Channing Sweet to Sarah P. Rice; Warranty Deed, consideration $350, December 10th, 1874; part of lots 1 and 2, block 106, addition No. 1 to Town.

Sebastian Greenway to Francis Witram; Warranty Deed, consideration $500; January 1st; part of [illegible], block 64.

Mary R. Ludwig to E. P. Marsh; Warranty Deed, consideration $1100, January 7th, lot 5, block 124.

John C. Emerson to J. R. Ferran; Warranty Deed, consideration $200, January 7th, lot 2, subdivision of block 233.

Daniel M. McCoy to Phoebe Kelsey; Warranty Deed, consideration $700, December 23d, 1874, outlying tract.

Sallie McPheeters to [illegible] Jones; Warranty Deed, consideration $350, December 21st, 1874; lot 21, block 85.

George Summers to George Hamilton; Warranty Deed, consideration $250; January 6th, lot 5, block 256.

Tillie Makwell to [illegible] A. Gardner; Warranty Deed; consideration $275, January 9th; east half of lot 10, block 122.

Keyes Danforth to C. H. White; Warranty Deed, consideration $2000, December 26th, 1874; north west quarter of north-west quarter of section 17, township 14 south, range 66 west.

C. H. White to [illegible] S. Wolfe, W. A. Harlan, and James Harlan; Warranty Deed; consideration $15.00, January 1, the undivided three fourths interest in north west quarter of north-west quarter of north-west quarter of section 17, township 14 south, range 66 west.

Emery [illegible] Sweet to A. B. Alcott and Wm. F. Spier; Warranty Deed, consideration $7500; January 5th; part of lots 25, 26, and 27, block 91.

Lewis Whipple to Alva Adams; Warranty Deed, consideration $100; September 26th, 1873; lot 2, block 14.

Matt France to Wm. H. Dickerson; Warranty Deed, consideration $200, January 12th, lot 7, in subdivision of block 257.

C. T. Barton to Union Contract Company; Warranty Deed; consideration $1, January 12th; lot 5, block 102.

Burnham & Donavan to C. T. Barton; Warranty Deed, consideration $1, January 12th, part of lot 1, block 102.

C. T. Barton to Newell Hodgman; Warranty Deed; consideration $1, January 12th; part of lot 1, block 102.

C. T. Barton to Samuel Hodgman; Warranty Deed, consideration $1, January 12th; part of lot 1, block 102.

C. H. White to Keyes Danforth; Warranty Deed; consideration $2000; January 13th, north-west quarter of north-west quarter of north west quarter of section 17, township 14 south, range 66 west.

John C. Wilson to E. C. Kimball; Warranty Deed, consideration $150, January 7th, lot 15, block 72.

Mary S. McKenzie to E. C. Kimball; Warranty Deed, consideration $505 50; January 2d; block 228, addition No. 1.

C. T. Barton to Burnham & Donavan; Warranty Deed; consideration $1, January 12th; part of lot 2, block 102.

[illegible] H. Barlow to Channing Sweet: Warranty Deed; consideration $750; January 15; lots 1 and 2, block 106, in addition No. 1.

C. T. Barton to G. W. Hamlin; Warranty Deed; consideration $575; January 13th; part of lot 2, block 102.

M. Cuthbert, trustee, to C. W. Church; Warranty Deed; consideration, $450, January 19th; lots 9 and 16, block 124.

COLORADO SPRINGS MARKET REPORT.

Groceries.

Apples, dried, ℔ lb	15@	20
Blackberries, dried, ℔ lb	..@	30
Beans, ℔ lb	..@	7
Coffee, Rio, ℔ lb	33@	40
Coffee, Java, ℔ lb	..@	45
Corn Meal, ℔ lb	..@	3½
Cherries, dried ℔ lb	35@	40
Currants, dried, ℔ lb	..@	12½
Coal Oil, ℔ gallon	..@	40
Lard, ℔ lb	18@	20
Prunes, ℔ lb	15@	20
Raspberries, dried, ℔ lb	40@	45
Raisins, ℔ lb	..@	25
Sugar, brown ℔ lb	..@	12½
Sugar, extra C, ℔ lb	..@	13
Sugar, A coffee, ℔ lb	..@	15
Sugar, cut loaf, ℔ lb	..@	17½
Sugar, powdered, ℔ lb	..@	17½
Tea, green, ℔ lb	75@	1 75
Tea, black, ℔ lb	75@	1 50

Butter and Eggs.

Butter, state, ℔ lb	30@	35
Butter, ranche, ℔ lb	40@	50
Eggs, state, ℔ dozen	..@	40
Eggs, ranche, ℔ dozen	..@	50

Vegetables.

Beets, ℔ lb	..@	5
Cabbage, ℔ lb	..@	6
Onions, ℔ lb	..@	8
Potatoes, ℔ lb	..@	3½

Fruits.

Apples, ℔ lb	..@	8
Cranberries, ℔ quart	..@	25

Meats and Game.

Beef, ℔ lb	10@	15
Buffalo, ℔ lb	6@	15
Chicken, dressed, ℔ lb	15@	20
Mutton, ℔ lb	8@	12½
Pork, ℔ lb	..@	15
Quail, ℔ dozen	..@	1 75
Sausage, ℔ lb	..@	15
Veal, ℔ lb	6@	12½

Flour, Grain, Hay, Etc.

Bran, ℔ 100 lb	..@	2 25
Corn, ℔ 100 lb	..@	2 75
Corn Meal, ℔ 100 lb	3 25@	3 50
Chops, ℔ 100 lb	..@	3 00
Flour, ℔ sack	3 75@	4 25
Hominy, ℔ lb	..@	7
Hay, ℔ ton	25 00@	30 00
Oats, ℔ 100 lb	..@	3 25

The Postmaster and his assistants have lost considerable weight during the past week, the exertion of distributing the extra amount of mail matter which has arrived, having effectually taken off the fat which they had laid on during the K. P. blockade. Potter has had a reef taken in in all his clothes, and begins to fear that he is going into a galloping consumption. Fifteen large gunny-sacks of mail matter arrived on Monday, and the same quantity on Tuesday, and the greater part of both days was occupied in getting it into the proper boxes. Our News-dealers received a large supply of papers, many of which were totally worthless to them, being so far behind time.

DIED.

MCCLURE.—About two miles north of Colorado Springs, on Wednesday last, Mrs. McClure, aged 27 years.

TITUS.—In Colorado Springs, on Wednesday, Jan. 13th, of consumption, Miss Mary Titus, formerly of Brooklyn, New York; aged 20 years and 6 months.

DAVIS.—In Colorado Springs, on Sunday last, of consumption, Wm. L. Davis, formerly of Dixon, Illinois; aged 27 years.

DON'T MISS THIS.

HARK.

Our Poet has contributed the following:

"Hark I hear an angel sing,"
That RUCKER'S is the place,
"Where angels now are on the wing"
To *barness* up the human race.

"Hear their voices ringing clear,"
Goods are cheap 'tis very plain;
And all the trade is coming here,
"That's what's the matter," my pretty Jane."

"First then see them, gentle one,"
Saddling up the passers-by,
And *whipping*, too, just for fun,
"How far up was dat for high."

"Boys can buy as cheap as men,"
"Sing the fools on every tree,"
That always has been RUCKER's plan,
Hence "Shoo fly don't bodder me."

"List there comes a sweeter strain,"
"We *offer* every *nag* we see,
And hold them with a gentle *rein*,
If that's not good, "twixt you and me,"
then I'll be obliged to any gentleman who will offer a better plan, and make it rhyme in this verse, for I can't.

"Hark I hear an angel sing," I
"Horses fat, lean, short and long,"
Are *rated* there with everthing,
"So good by John, this ends my song."

LADIES,

If you want a nice fitting Shoe go to STANDART, he makes a specialty of fine Shoes of the best makes.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery of every quality and color at White's, and *cheap*, too.

Our citizens should call and see those Ingram Carpets at BARTON & ROLLER'S.

RUCKER'S "Ranch" is on Tejon Street, in Union Block.

Renne's Pain Killing Magic Oil is clean, safe, and delicious to use. For colic, cholera morbus, kidney difficulties, cold in the head, catarrh, and for any lameness, or for curing pain. "It works like a charm." Try it for the children. Sold by TAYLOR & BRO.

Patterns, Needles, Zephyrs, a Complete line, at Denver Prices, at Talcott's Bazar, Tejon Street.

GENTLEMEN,

Go to STANDART, and get the nobbiest Boots or Shoes in the City.

Oil Cloth and Matting of every variety can be found at BARTON & ROLLER'S.

When you dig a well, and want a rope for it, remember that you can get it for 18 cents a pound at White's.

STANDART

Is getting up some of the nicest Boots and Shoes, *to order all sizes*, and prices are Low.

The largest, best, and finest assortment of Carpets to be found in Southern Colorado, has been received during the past week by BARTON & ROLLER.

Don't know RUCKER? Why, he is the Grocery-man.

Ladies Merino Under-Wear, at reduced prices.

Furniture at all prices at BARTON & ROLLER'S.

White is selling Wash tubs at cost. He is now closing out his stock of Groceries, and there is a chance for Bargains of every kind. Call at his Store on Tejon Street.

Cutlery, Pocket Books, Frames, Cords and Mouldings, at Talcott's.

There is some difference in the Price of Rubber Goods between this winter and last. STANDART is selling the Best Arctics at $2.00.

Brackets, Frames, Window Shades, Chromos, Door mats, Bed Quilts, Mattrasses are kept in constant stock and will be sold at low figures at BARTON & ROLLER'S.

Chromos and Steel Engravings at Talcott's.

Money saved is money earned, and by buying of RUCKER you act wisely.

White sells No. 1 White-fish, 15 lb. kits for $1.75.

Dried Fruit of every variety at the Ranch.

Ranchmen and Miners will do well to call on STANDART, before they buy their Boots and Shoes, and see his Prices.

Ladies Ties and Nubias, in every style, at El Paso Bazar.

Countrymen buy of Rucker. Ranchmen buy at the Ranch. Sensible people visit the Grocery in Union Block. Mountaineers are enquiring for RUCKER'S. Everybody is on the look-out for the Cheap Place. Stop and think if RUCKER does not sell cheap. You know his goods are all first-class. Then all buy of him.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
WILSON COAL!
Good Coal! Clean Coal!
Coal that Burns!
Coal that makes Heat!
Coal free from Smoke!
Coal free from Soot!
Don't buy poor Coal when you can buy the
WILSON COAL.
Best in the Market.
Five Dollars per Ton. Five Dollars per Ton.
Orders left at
WILSON'S LIVERY STABLE,
Will receive prompt attention.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF WINTER GOODS.

FOR THE NEXT TWENTY DAYS, I shall sell the following Goods at from 12½ to 25 per cent. reduction, to make room for new Spring and Summer Goods:—Waterproofs, Lady's Cloths, Dress Goods, Shawls, Flannels, White and Colored Blankets, Bed-Comforts, Black Alpacas, Black Bombazines, Black Australian Cloth, Henrietta Cloths, Sattinets and Jeans for men's and boys' wear, Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Wool and Merino Underwear, Men's Wool Mitts, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Wool, Merino, and Fleece lined Cotton Hosiery. I have reduced the price of my $1 Corset to 75 cents each. I prefer realizing on my Winter Goods to packing them up and carrying them over until next Fall, for two reasons; first, I do not like an old stock; second, I have not more room in my store than is needed for my Spring and Summer stock, as it is my intention to fill my store in early Spring with a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Notions for the Spring and Summer trade. Many of my Dress Goods NOW REDUCED IN PRICE are suitable for Spring and Summer wear, and much cheaper than they will be in April or May next.

Colorado Springs, Jan. 25, 1875.

D. C. MARTIN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Instruction in Instrumental Music will be given to a few more scholars. Enquire of Mrs. WM. W. ROLLER, Music Emporium, Huerfano Street.

COMFORT FOR INVALIDS.

Elastic Hair—Wool Mattresses—to be had from Miss A. BOYD, Nevada Avenue, back of the Hunt House.

The second Term of MR. D. W. ROBBINS' Writing School will Commence on Thursday Evening next.

Professor CHANDLER'S Singing School meets in Unity Church. The next meeting will be a week from to-night.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

A change has been made in the well-known firm of DANIELS, FISHER, & CO., Larimer Street, Denver, Mr. Eckhart retiring. The business will continue to be carried on at the old stand, and Mr. W. G. Fisher will be in charge, as resident partner. The Stock of Dry Goods, Carpets, etc. will, as heretofore, be the finest in the Territory, and prices will be such that no room will be left for people to send East for anything that they may need. To afford as choice a selection on as good terms, as can be offered by any Eastern Merchants, will be the aim of this Establishment. A large number of our citizens have had dealings with Daniels, Fisher & Co., and have, in all cases, been fully satisfied, whilst others, who have sent East for goods, have been disappointed to find that they have cost them more than what they could have been obtained for from this enterprising house. Those of our citizens who are about to furnish will do well to make a note of this, and take an opportunity, when they are in Denver, of looking over Messrs. Daniels & Fisher's Stock.

A CARD.

The Directors of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs announce that from and after January 25th, the rate of discount will be reduced to one and one-half per cent. per month.

Believing that the general prosperity of the Town and County will be advanced by this action, and as this bank was organized for the purpose of furnishing a National Institution which should confine itself to strictly legitimate banking, and believing that the interest of its Stockholders is identical with the progress and development of the Town and County, hence this announcement. WM. B. YOUNG, Cashier.

WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, LOST, FOUND, CAUTION.

Advertisements under these and similar headings, will be classified as below, and published at the following rates: 25 cents per line for the first insertion; 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

MONEY TO LOAN. Several Thousand Dollars to loan on Real Estate, at two per cent per month for six months. Apply to C. STOCKBRIDGE.

LOST. A pair of Gold Armlets, with the name CHARLIE engraved on the clasp. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to MR. JAMES E. WOOD, Colorado Springs.

WANTED. A girl to help take care of a child. Apply to Mrs. FOLT, Corner of Cascade Avenue and St. Vrain Street.

FOR SALE. One Ten-Acre Tract, three-fourths of a mile south of town, across the Fountain.

One half block on Royer Street, east front, between Monument and Cache la Poudre Streets.

Lots one, two, three, and four, in block two hundred and eight, one block east of College Grounds. These are acre lots, and fenced, with trees set out around them.

Lots fifteen and sixteen, in block seventy-two, on Nevada Avenue, east front.

Lots one and four, in block three, corner of College Grounds, on which is my house and barn. In my garden are six varieties of strawberries, four kinds of rasp-berries, one black-berries, three kinds of currants, eight varieties of grapes, with plums, cherries, pears, and apple trees, also some ornamental trees and shrubs. There is a greenhouse of 450 feet of glass, well stocked with plants.

Terms, one half cash, balance in one year at twelve per cent. interest.

I also have three lots on Corona Street, 100 feet front, to sell on time if improved at once. E. C. KIMBALL.

FOR SALE. LUMBER. Contractors and Builders will do well to call on WM. M. JACKSON, before purchasing lumber elsewhere.

FOR SALE, or TO LET. —My Hotel Building, now occupied as a Boarding House, next door east of Higgins' Jewelry Store. Also, my Farm of Five Acres, with House and Stable, forming the N. E. angle of the town. Also, several eligible Town Lots in different parts of the town. Also, a number of Portable Houses. All on favorable terms. M. G. SMITH.

Jan. 13, 1875.

FOR RENT. A well-built seven-roomed House, and three Lots enclosed with fence; stable, etc. Centrally located. Apply to CHAS. CAVENDER, over People's Bank.

FOR RENT. Several elegant Rooms, suitable for either Offices or Sleeping Apartments. Enquire of GEORGE HAMILTON, Huerfano Street, Colorado Springs.

FOR SALE. Desirous of changing my business, I offer for sale in Colorado Springs, my property, consisting of 2 Dwelling Houses, situated on Lot 3 in Block 42, and Lot 10 in Block 52, on Tejon Street and Platte Avenue; also an outlying Tract joining the Fair Ground, under ditch and improved; also a good Dairy-Ranch, plenty of water, 160 acres, and has $600 worth of Buildings, consisting of House, Corrals, Stables, etc., situated 2 miles from Town. Price, $1,000 for Ranch. Terms easy. For information, address JOHN HAZLIP.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WHEREAS Lorenzo D. Murpsey, by deed dated the twenty ninth day of October, A. D. 1873, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of El Paso County, and Territory of Colorado, in book H, page 81, did convey to Henry Weiss the land and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date therewith and in said deed more particularly described; and whereas it is provided by said deed that in case the said Weiss shall fail to execute the powers in him vested by virtue of said deed, then the Sheriff of the said County of El Paso shall become the successor of the said Weiss therein, and shall have and exercise the like power and authority as are by said deed conferred upon the said Weiss, and the premises in said deed mentioned shall become vested in said Sheriff accordingly. Now, therefore default having been made in the payment of said note, and the said Weiss having failed to act according to the provisions of said deed, and application having been made to me, the undersigned, Sheriff of said El Paso County, by the legal holder of said note; Public Notice is hereby given that I, the said Sheriff, by virtue of the power in me vested by said deed, shall on the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the door of the Court House in said County, sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said deed described, to-wit: Lot twenty seven, 27, in Block one hundred and forty nine, (149) in the Town of Colorado City, in the County of El Paso, and Territory of Colorado, and all right, title and equity of redemption of the said Murpsey and his heirs and assigns therein.

ROBERT DONNELLY,
Sheriff of El Paso County, Colorado.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between A. Peck and Thos. Moore is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Peck resuming the business of the Meat Market on Huerfano Street, where he will be glad to see all his old customers, and many new ones.

Mr. Moore takes the Machine Shop and Lapidary, and will make that business a specialty.

Accounts of the old firm are in the hands of Mr. Peck, at the Meat Market, and *must* be settled up.

A. PECK,
THOS. MOORE.

Jan. 1, 1875.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF EL PASO COUNTY,

For Half Year Ending December 31st, 1874.

DR.			CR.		
To Cash on hand June 30th, 1874	$160 40		By County Warrants paid by Treas.	6,553 00	
To Warrants outstanding, " "	639 48	$799 88	By Interest paid on Warrants	71 31	
To Warrants Issued.			By Balance Cash on hand	121 79	
From June 30th, 1874, to Dec. 31st, 1874, as follows:			By Outstanding Warrants to balance	9,933 66	$16,680 62
For Keeping Prisoners	649 10				
For Keeping Paupers	849 60				
For Election Expenses	414 95				
For Making Assessments	990 00				
For Expense of Coroner's Inquest	207 63				
For School Superintendent's Fees	159 85				
For Office Furniture	106 36				
For Office Rent	204 50				
For Roads and Bridges	461 79				
For Books, Printing, and Stationery	618 87				
Paid on Jail Contract	4,171 00	$9,003 67			
JUSTICE COURT EXPENSES.—					
For Fees of Justices	$424 21				
" " Constables	716 30				
" " Witnesses	217 40				
" " Jurors	84 00	$1,441 91			
DISTRICT COURT EXPENSES.—					
For Fees of Grand Jurors	$442 10				
" " Petit Jurors	620 00				
" " Witnesses before Grand Jury	310 10				
For Fees of Witnesses before Court	437 40				
" " District Clerk	317 65				
" " District Attorney	405 00				
" " Sheriff	1,135 60				
For Meals for Jurors	34 52	$3,701 15			
For Collecting Taxes	185 03				
For Officers' Salaries	1,096 10				
For Miscellaneous	181 17	$1,462 20			
To Interest on Warrants	71 31	71 31			
		$16,680 62			$16,680 62

Statement of Financial Condition of El Paso County, December 31, 1874.

DR.		CR.	
To Warrants Outstanding, June 30th, 1874	$639 48	By Warrants Paid	$6,553 00
To Warrants Issued as per above Statement	15,8[illegible]43	By Interest Paid on Warrants	71 31
To Interest on Warrants	71 31	By Outstanding Bonds to Balance	13,[illegible] 00
To County Bonds Outstanding	13,000 00	By Interest on Outstanding Bonds to balance	1,32[illegible] 00
To Interest on Bonds at 7 per cent per annum	1,320 00	By Outstanding Warrants to Balance	9,933 66
To Cash on hand, June 30st 1874	160 40	By Cash on hand	121 79
	$31,[illegible] 12		$31,[illegible]

S. F. CROWELL, County Treasurer, in Account with El Paso County.

DR.		CR.	
To County Fund on hand, June 30th, 1874	$165 40	By Warrants Paid	$6,553 00
To County Tax Collected	6,259 18	By Interest paid on County Warrants	71 31
To Interest Collected	140 6[illegible]	By County Fund on hand	121 79
To License Collected	180 25	By Territorial Fund paid Territorial Treasurer	1,623 74
To Territorial Fund on hand, June 30th, 1874	1,623 34	By Territorial Fund on hand	1,[illegible]8 4
To Territorial Tax Collected	1,[illegible] 40	By School Fund on hand	[illegible] 42
To Special Fund on hand June 30th, 1874	1,[illegible] 08	By Road Warrants Paid	7[illegible] 41
To Special Tax Collected	14[illegible] 12	By Road Fund on hand	1,4[illegible] 27
To School Fund on hand June 30th, 1874	479 10	By Special Fund on hand	1,[illegible] 40
To School Tax Collected	2,[illegible]	By Military Fund on hand	49 50
To Road Fund on hand June 30th, 1874	1,772 37	By Deaf Mute Fund on hand	[illegible]
To Road Tax Collected	181 21		
To Military Fund on hand June 30th, 1874	13 50		
To Military Tax Collected	135 00		
To Deaf Mute Tax Collected	125 18		
	$15,969 65		$15,969 65

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, } ss.
EL PASO COUNTY. }

I, IRVING HOWBERT, County Clerk in and for said County, in the Territory aforesaid, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct Statement of the amounts of County Warrants issued, and of the Receipts and Expenditures of El Paso County, for the half year ending December 31st, A. D. 1874, together with the Statement of the Financial Condition of the County, and the Treasurer's Account as the same appears of record in my office.

Given under my hand and Official Seal this 18th day of January, A. D. 1875. [SEAL.]

IRVING HOWBERT, County Clerk.

Examined and approved by the Board of County Commissioners, this 18th day of January, A. D. 1875.

DAVID McSHANE, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT COLORADO SPRINGS,

In the Territory of Colorado, at the close of business, DECEMBER 31ST, 1874.

Resources.

Loans and Discounts	$42,208 94
Overdrafts	71 03
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	30,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	46 90
Due from other National Banks	17,422 09
Due from State Banks and Bankers	371 92
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	1,975 88
Current expenses and taxes paid	660 01
Premiums paid	4,200 50
Checks and other cash items	902 07
Bills of other National Banks	484 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	75 35
Legal tender notes	9,600 00
Five per cent. redemption fund	1,350 00
Revenue Stamps	18 63
Total	$109,918 56

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000 00
Other undivided profits	2,873 02
National Bank notes outstanding	27,000 00
Individual Deposits	26,114 94
Demand certificates of deposit	3,930 60
Total	$109,918 56

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

I, WM. B. YOUNG, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above Statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. YOUNG, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of January, 1875. [SEAL.]

CLARENCE N. PEIRCE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: G. H. STEWART, F. L. MARTIN, A. A. McGOVNEY, Directors.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS George J. Hanley and his wife, Delia E. Hanley, by deed of trust dated the first day of December, A. D. 1873, and duly recorded by the Recorder of El Paso County, Colorado Territory, on page 97 in book H, of the records of said county, did grant, bargain, sell, and convey to me, the undersigned Charles H. White, as trustee, all the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes of even date therewith and particularly described in said deed of trust,

Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of said notes and interest thereon, and application having been made to me by the legal holder thereof, public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust and by virtue of the power granted to me in and by the same, I shall, on the sixth day of February, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House in Colorado Springs, in said County, sell at public auction, for cash, the premises described in said deed of trust, viz: Lot number seventeen (17) in Block "D," in the Town of Manitou, in the County and Territory aforesaid, and all right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the said George J. Hanley and his wife, Delia E. Hanley, and their heirs and assigns.

CHARLES H. WHITE, Trustee.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, } ss.
EL PASO COUNTY. }

In Probate Court of said County, in the Matter of the Estate of ADA C. McKINSTRY, deceased.

All Persons having claims against the Estate of the said ADA C. McKINSTRY, deceased, are hereby notified and required to exhibit the same to me, or to the Probate Court in and for the said El Paso County, for settlement, on or before the first Monday of February, A. D., 1875.

CHANNING SWEET, Administrator.

NOTICE.

There will be a Meeting of the Stockholders of the MONUMENT DITCH CO. at Monument, March 1st 1875, at two o'clock, P. M., to diminish the Capital Stock of said Company, to four thousand dollars; to amend the By Laws of said Co., and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

D. McSHANE, President.
O. B. DUNLAP, Secretary.
HENRY GUIRE,
ALLEN TEACHOUT, } Trustees.
J. W. CARNAHAN,

CHARLES E. AIKEN,

Naturalist and Taxidermist,

OFFICE ON WEBER ST., NEAR HUERFANO,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

Orders may be left at Odle & Aiken's Grocery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL HOUSE,

ALEX. DAY, Proprietor.

SANTA FE AVENUE, between Fourth and Fifth Sts.,

PUEBLO, COLORADO.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, FOR 1875.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY. JANUARY NUMBER just issued, and contains over 100 pages, 500 Engravings, descriptions of more than 500 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with directions for culture, Colored Plate, etc. The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world. Only 25 cents for the year. Published in English and German. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, New York.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT,

BY

CHARLES HALLOWELL,

Real Estate Agent and Broker,

Office, Tejon Street, in Cuthbert & Clapp's Building.

BARKER & GATCH,

Photographic Views,

HUERFANO STREET,

Colorado Springs, Colorado.

P. J. PAULY & BROTHER,

JAIL BUILDERS,

And Manufacturers of all kinds of

IRON WORK

For or pertaining to Jail Buildings of every Description.

Plans and specifications furnished on application.

Office and Works, 944 N. Main St.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

BURNHAM & DONAVAN.

MIDDLE [illegible]

Classical and Scientific Courses. First Freshman class of 16 already entered. In connection is an

[illegible]

DEPARTMENT,

having the two-fold design of giving such instruction as is best adapted to the attainments of pupils of all ages; as well as to fit for College.

BOTH SEXES ADMITTED.

Convenient buildings, provided with new School Furniture, of best quality, are eligibly located on Tejon street, opposite Acacia Square.

Instruction in Spanish, German, French, Music (vocal and instrumental) Drawing and Painting at Professors' charges.

For Circulars, etc., address

PROF. JONA. EDWARDS, A. M., or
S. T. FRENCH, A. B., Principal Prep. Dept.
Colorado Springs.

1875.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE AND El Paso County News.

ENLARGED! IMPROVED!

WITH the beginning of its Fifth Volume, January 2d, 1875, the GAZETTE was enlarged to a Seven Column Paper, thus giving increased space for its Local and Territorial Intelligence, and making room for new features, which have added much to its attractiveness and interest. It aspires to be the

BEST LOCAL PAPER IN COLORADO,

And its publishers believe that it does not fall far short of its aim. To this end, its chief feature is its

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Which is as complete as it can be made. All matters of interest in Town and County are faithfully chronicled, and there is no journal in the Territory which surpasses it in this particular.

It further contains a full and carefully prepared Summary of

COLORADO NEWS,

Including items of intelligence from all parts of the Territory, and bearing upon all its Resources, Interests, Industries, and Wants. Arrangements have been made for

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE,

Which will include letters from all sections of the Territory, and will present its progress in all Departments. Its

EDITORIALS

Are devoted chiefly to matters of local importance, but subjects of more general interest are treated upon from time to time.

CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS

Are also presented, the most valuable Articles appearing in the other Newspapers of the Territory being reproduced as opportunity permits. The

COMMUNICATIONS

To its columns are valuable and suggestive, and are increasing in number and interest. Its General

READING MATTER

Is chosen with great care, and includes selections suited to all tastes, save those which are vitiated. The leading magazines are made to pay tribute to its columns. Literature, Art, Fashions, Gossip, and the Doings of the World at large all find a place.

These features combine to render the GAZETTE a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PAPER,

In which all the Members of the Household can find something to interest them.

SUBSCRIBE FOR IT.

RECOMMEND IT!

SEND IT TO YOUR FRIENDS!

Three Dollars a Year.

THE GAZETTE

Circulating largely among the residents of the Town and County, which are both attracting population at a very rapid rate, and among the numerous Visitors from all parts of the Country who come for health or pleasure, is

AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Both for Home and Foreign Advertisements. There are few papers which, in proportion to their subscription list, are circulated so widely, or read by so many people, or fall into the hands of so many who have wants to be supplied, and need information as to where those wants can best be met, as does the GAZETTE.

Terms (from which there is no variation) will be found on the first page.

ROUND ABOUT THE TERRITORY.

Several divorce suits on hand in Denver.

The Fort Collins people want a woolen mill.

There is a movement on foot to start a newspaper in the Lake Mining District.

Wood & Cole is the name of a firm in Colorado.

Colorado mining property is looking up in England.

A new Episcopal church, to cost $100,000, is contemplated in Denver.

Colorado's bullion product for 1874 is now reckoned at $6,000,000.

Ex Gov. Lindsay, of Alabama, has taken up his permanent residence in Denver.

The Toll [illegible] acres of land close to Canon City were recently sold for $1,000.

The Agricultural College, at Ft. Collins, has been commenced.

The [illegible] burglaries of numerous petty burglaries in Boulder.

The gold shipments from the Central banks, for the week ending [illegible], were $17,425.

[illegible] are offering chromos for every new [illegible] before them.

[illegible] Denver to [illegible].

The Government [illegible] at Denver [illegible].

A [illegible] has been erected across the [illegible] long [illegible].

[illegible] trying to get [illegible] depot to Denver.

Delegate [illegible] has been [illegible].

[illegible] days in [illegible] the floor [illegible].

The [illegible] owners [illegible] have recently [illegible].

[illegible] hundred [illegible] Greeley.

The [illegible] history.

The Golden [illegible] Works [illegible] many days.

The Boulder Valley Coal Company, with [illegible] coal [illegible].

The Saguache [illegible] Why [illegible] abundance of wood [illegible]. What more [illegible].

[illegible] rivers and lakes [illegible] and [illegible].

The [illegible] reports that a coal bank has recently been opened [illegible] the [illegible].

There is no want of [illegible] snow [illegible] The Arkansas Valley is the [illegible] of the near future.

The recent discoveries of valuable minerals in the [illegible] more valuable than at first reported [illegible] there.

The [illegible] the establishment [illegible] city.

The [illegible] the voters of San Luis Valley [illegible] moment.

Martin Brothers, [illegible] Wyoming and Colorado [illegible] cows [illegible] quoted at $5.50 to $6 [illegible], and $2.50 to $3.65 [illegible].

A [illegible] on the [illegible] Clear Creek county, have [illegible] 20 [illegible] silver, [illegible].

The [illegible] who [illegible] San Juan country, have been offered $25,000 for their mine [illegible] $150,000 [illegible] sold a short time ago [illegible].

Denver merchants intend to protect themselves against dead beats by closing the roll of this [illegible] month. "How do some folks [illegible] that these merchants propose to have answered no longer "By swindling their creditors!"

The Saguache Chronicle learns that A. Packer, the Spanish murderer who killed his five travelling companions in the mountains of south western Colorado last winter, is now in Arizona, and that McKerlurke, who was of the original party when they started from Utah, has sworn to avenge the murder of his companions, and is now on the track of the scoundrel, having left Saguache a short time ago.

The Georgetown *Miner*, in its review of the past year, estimates the silver production of Clear Creek county at over two millions and a quarter, the population of Georgetown at 3,000, the total improvements during the year at $101,000, and states that the general business of Georgetown has been better than during any previous year of its history, the grocery business alone aggregating $500,000.

H. M. Hale, superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado, has made a statement, from which we learn that there are 9,005 children enrolled in the 230 public schools of the Territory, an increase over 1873 of 25 per cent. Three hundred and seven teachers are employed, at an average monthly pay of sixty dollars. The average rate of county tax to support these schools was 3½ mills. The total amount expended during the year 1874 for school buildings, teachers, etc., amounted to $204,482.28. In 1873 it was only $141,374.37—an increase of thirty per cent.

The Territorial Treasurer has placed his report for 1874 in the hands of Secretary Jenkins. It shows that on January 1, 1874, the cash on hand was $18,172.29; received from counties, general revenue $48,724.38; Auditor's sale of executive property, $100; military poll tax, $452.50; Arapahoe county special fund to pay interest on bonds, $27,488.57; making a total of $94,937.74. The disbursements were as follows: Auditor's warrants paid, 65,339.17; coupons on Arapahoe county bonds, $24,000; Treasurer Arapahoe county, Special fund, $3,488.59. On December 31 the cash in the treasury amounted to $2,110.

The Denver *Mirror* complains of short weight on every ton of coal delivered by the dealers of that city—and not by a few pounds, but by a few *hundred* pounds short weight. The purchaser of coal in Denver is fortunate if he averages a ton and a half out of every two that he orders and pays cash in advance for. The *Mirror* suggests that every ton of coal should be accompanied with a certificate of a weigher appointed by the city for that especial purpose, attesting the actual number of pounds it represents. Or the dealer should certify the same thing over his own signature, and be liable to pay a heavy fine if his consignment falls short of honest weight. Some such arrangement will insure to consumers a certainty of being fairly dealt with, and of receiving 2,000 pounds of coal for every ton they order and pay for.

The Saguache *Chronicle* of last week announced that the exodus for the San Juan mines would begin on Monday. Every man in town had the fever, except one, and he was—well, too lazy.

A man in Trinidad, after giving it as his private opinion that another certain man had a hand in a store robbery, comforted himself by wearing a few adhesive plasters on his head and a piece of raw beef on one of his eyes.

A correspondent of the San Juan *Prospector* gives a by no means flattering picture of the present condition and the prospects of Del Norte. He says: "Del Norte has not one fourth the business and activity to-day that it had one year ago, and there is no good reason why it should not have four times as much. Del Norte exhibits less of life and the promise of self-maintenance to-day than it did ten months after its birth. Not only are these deathlike inertia and inactivity the mark of the winter season, but they are deep-seated and seemingly permanent, and not one ray of light or sign of promise for future activity relieves the gloom around them. They sit like a brooding melancholy as it were, over our future and enshroud it with darkness and hopelessness; they seem a waveless tide of sure and silent ruin, which moves along with ghost like tread but finally shuts out all light and hope.

This is the handsome way in which the St. Louis *Democrat* compliments our Territory. Colorado the gem among unorganized States soon to be a full sister of the Union, has her capital city united to St. Louis by direct lines of rail—two first-class roads from St. Louis to Kansas City, and the Kansas Pacific thence to Denver. By close rail connection, but still more by fair and liberal dealing, St. Louis holds in her friendly clasp the commerce of Colorado. The intercourse is mutually advantageous; and to the profits of business are allied the pleasure of intimate social relations. The unsurpassed richness of the mineral districts of Colorado, her copious agriculture, and her wide spread grazing resources, promise a glorious future for the young State, and for the tribe of St. Louis with her foster people. She is the most prominent sanitarium and pleasure resort of the Union, and the recreation to our business men visiting her famous retreats may, without serious incongruity, contribute a fair measure of profit with a full measure of enjoyment.

The Golden [illegible] says: The [illegible] [illegible] new [illegible] work and the completion of several [illegible] in 1874. Prominent among new enterprises which seek to open up the mines at Park, Summit, Lake, and Fremont Counties, is the extension of a railway up the Arkansas River to the Little Arkansas, then to [illegible] Creek, up that valley to [illegible], thus connecting by railroad the Upper Arkansas valley and the valuable and extensive mines of gold, silver, [illegible], lead, iron, and anthracite coal of the [illegible] valley, and the [illegible] of [illegible] River west of Park County, and giving direct access by a cheap, short route to the rich mines of Mts. Lincoln and Bross, and the gold mines of Summit County. To Pueblo, Canon City, and [illegible] this scheme is one of deep interest and of extraordinary benefit, giving the [illegible] the valley of Del Norte, the shortest [illegible] with the States [illegible] the San Juan [illegible] South-western Colorado region, whose beautiful valleys invite the enterprising settler, [illegible] feeder to the Pueblo and Arkansas Valley and the Rio Grande Railroad, and of immense benefit to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe and Kansas Pacific Roads. We expect to see this road open in less than two years, but it will be opposed by the "Denver Ring" tooth and toe nail. Poor Denver! she is always out of luck. Now the hard times, then cold weather ahead of Pike's Peak; then she is out of water. Again, the inveterate Kansas Pacific Railroad can't be kept open, then she is going to need $1,000,000 bonds; and, lastly, she is anxious for a State Government, even if it "busts" her. She isn't happy. How can she be? Pueblo is her nightmare.

NEW MEXICO.

One of those little known Territories, that of New Mexico, hitherto safe even from the ubiquitous hunter, which a Government expedition has recently visited, is reported to be full of most interesting material for scientific investigation.—*Chicago Journal.*

This is refreshing, but shows how far Chicago is advanced in intelligence ahead of Boston. "New Mexico, hitherto safe even from the ubiquitous hunter." New Mexico, which, as every school boy south of Chicago knows, has for 300 years been settled with a civilized nation, some of whose towns even California and Colorado have copied, whose archives furnish the history of the Western half of the United States, whose area comprises the classic hunting ground of the Trapper age; whose capital, Santa Fe, is the oldest settlement in the United States, whose trade had St. Louis from a village into a city over sixty years ago, and whose every square acre had been explored by learned men before Chicago was a newly discovered frog pond. New Mexico, "which a Government expedition recently visited" and discovered for the benefit of Chicago newspapers! New Mexico! which has been traversed by Government expeditions almost every year since the conquest; which has had a dozen United States military posts within its borders ever since the Mexican War, and whose geography, topography, and resources for forty years have been more familiar to Western men outside of Chicago—than those of the State of Illinois to the average Sucker Congressman. Let the people of our sister Territory wait in patience, and in the course of a few years they will find that the Chicago *Journal* will have discovered that New Mexico has been for several years a State in the Union—so reported by a "Government expedition!"—*Pueblo People.*

COLORADO'S MINING INTEREST.

During the year just closed it has witnessed a development in the right direction. One that takes it out from the domain of speculation, and places it within the pale of legitimate business. The great mining question of the time—the profitable treatment of low-grade ores—has been pushed to a point of successful solution that gives profitable returns from ore yielding less than $7 per ton. If nothing else had been attained in the mining industry, this alone would mark the year 1874 as the most prosperous in our mining history, for no section of the mining world can justly claim so large a share of low grade mines. The second problem in our mining industry—the increase of value with depth—has also been successfully solved, and the mines of Gilpin County—our best developed district—are paying largest where the greatest depth has been attained. The solution of the two problems herein noted has caused the confidence in our developed mines to increase 50 per cent., and has largely stimulated the search for new discoveries. Sunshine, Golden, and Decatur districts—all promising large returns with proper development—may be credited to 1874, while the San Juan district, during the same period, has developed from a supposition to a fact.—*Golden Transcript.*

THE DIFFERENCE.

The King of the Sandwich Islands, the ruler of 51,000 people and of a domain somewhat larger than Golden City, continues to furnish material for exhaustive leaders in Eastern papers. His education, dignified bearing, the intelligence of his subjects, the universality of christian influences among them, the excellence of their institutions and the marvelous circumstances that the annual export of productions from the Hawaiian Islands reaches three millions, form perennial streams of laudation and everlasting joy. Yet not one of these newspapers can be made to understand that Colorado with its hundred thousand people, its two sets of Hall Water Works, the Gregory mine, established industries and institutions greater than those dusky Sandwichers will ever achieve, if they live a million years, and a yearly exportation of ten to fifteen millions of products, has any right to be admitted as a State. We have dressed up McCook in war paint and feathers, and paraded him before the nation as a great chieftain of these many years, but we can't make his glittering bogusness appear anything like the royal high-mightiness of the real prince. Perhaps if we had quietly died him, and let things take their natural course the world would have had a better opinion of us.—*Central City Register.*

HERE AND THERE.

C. K. Ross, father of the stolen boy, offers $5,000 reward for Charley's return, and no questions asked.

Snow-storms of unusual severity have prevailed in Switzerland this season, and many of the mountain passes are entirely closed.

Pere Hyacinthe, since his resignation as cure of Geneva, celebrates mass in his own apartments for the few who stand with him.

Granite and Macadam pavements are to be abolished in the streets of London, and only asphaltum or wood is to be used in the future.

General Garibaldi has written a letter declining the national grant for his relief, because of the condition of the Italian finances. He expressed his gratitude to Parliament for voting the grant.

Lord Roseberry, who is now in this country for the second time, will, it is said, return to England with an American wife. The lady is said to be the daughter of a gentleman occupying the highest position in social and financial life.

The trial of Count Von Arnim is likely not to be without its effects on French politics. Correspondents at Paris, alluding to the sensation that has been produced by the publication of Prince Bismarck's dispatches, are of opinion that the cause of Republicanism in France will be very much weakened by them.

For the encouragement of literature, it is reported that the King of the Belgians has founded, out of his own private funds, a prize of $1,000, to be given annually, for the best work on historical, commercial, or artistic subjects, once in four years. Foreign authors will be allowed to compete with native writers.

A healthy public sentiment is manifesting itself which will render it quite unsafe for a member of Congress, with any regard for his reputation, to vote Uncle Sam's money into the pockets of impecunious corporations, or sanction those specious schemes of internal improvements that have been so clamorous for recognition and support.

The wife of Arthur Orton, the Tichborne claimant, is resolved to keep her pretensions before the public. She has now refused to pay the rates due from her until she is addressed and applied to as Lady Tichborne. In consequence, distress warrants have been issued against her, and she will have either to yield or to try and enforce her claims in the courts.

Some of the Philadelphia papers are reported to have recently mentioned the fact that there is to be a centennial exhibition in that city in 1876. Possibly Col. Forney may have made some slight allusion to it in one of his letters, but we have yet to be convinced of even that.

The early rains, followed by prolonged warm weather, have brought the young crop of grain in California to a point far in advance of anything ever seen before at this season of the year. The farmers of that State are joyous over their prospects. Should the remainder of the season continue as favorable as it thus far has been, the harvest there next year will be sufficient to feed the people of an empire, and will tax the fleets of the world to furnish ships to export it.

The Texas newspapers take obituary notice of the decease at Brenham, Washington County, of a remarkable old gentleman, at the age of 83 years. His name was Dr. Lancecum, he was a native of Georgia, and for fourteen years he spent most of his time in studying the habits of the red ant, upon which insect he wrote a pamphlet said "to possess the interest of a novel." The fine old Texas gentleman, at daylight every Christmas morning, for fifty eight years, stood in the door of his home, bare-footed and in his night clothes, and played the Scotch air of "Killicrankie," on a fiddle made specially for him in Paris, in 1820.

One of the great practical problems of our time is the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi. This river and its tributaries make about 15,000 miles of navigable streams which offer partial accommodations to twenty States and Territories, and about as many million people. But the accumulated water as it reaches the Gulf forms a bar which impedes navigation. The removal of this, and the opening of free navigation to the sea, will add millions to the wealth of the West. Capt. J. B. Eads proposes a remedy in what is called the jetty system. He offers, if the Government will give him authority to remove this obstruction, and open a channel to the sea twenty two feet wide, at his own risk and cost, asking no pay until the work is accomplished. The amount asked will be saved in a single year, and he agrees to wait for his money until the work is thoroughly tested and fully approved.

MYSTERY OF THE LAKES.—Lake Erie is only 60 or 70 feet deep, but Lake Ontario, which is 592 feet deep, is 230 feet below the tide-level of the ocean, or, is as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the bottoms of Lake Huron, Michigan, and Superior, although the surface is much higher, are all, from their vast depth, on a level with the bottom of Ontario. Now, as the discharge through the Detroit River, after allowing for the probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not appear by any means equal to the quantity of water the three upper lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Lake Superior, by the Huron, to Lake Ontario. This conjecture is not improbable, and accounts for the singular fact that salmon and herring are caught in all the lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence, but no others. As the Falls of Niagara must have always existed, it would puzzle the naturalists to say how these fish got into the upper lakes without some subterranean river; moreover, any periodical obstruction of the river would furnish a not improbable solution of the mysterious flux and reflux of the lakes.

The substance of the Pacific Mail Company Swindle, about which so much has been said recently, is this: In 1871 the Pacific Steamship Company, running their vessels between San Francisco, China, and Japan, applied to Congress to aid them by a subsidy of half a million dollars per annum for ten years, they to run a steamer every two weeks. To get this subsidy through Congress the Company sent Irwin to Washington, and furnished him $750,000 to operate with. He secured the passage of the bill and spent the money, and a couple of hundred thousand besides, somehow. The thing leaked out some weeks ago, and the virtuous men of Congress are considerably excited thereby. The Committee of Ways and Means have been looking into the affair. The illness of Irwin caused a delay, but he testifies that he did pay out the money, and refuses to tell who got it. More recently he promised to reveal important matters if they would let him do it in his own way. A sub-committee are sitting now in New York, and a portion of the funds seem to have been traced to ex Postmaster King, member elect to the next House of Representatives, who, however, denies the whole thing. The evidence seems to tell a different story. Either Mr. King is a much traduced man, or he supplements his picking and stealing by perjury. The case has dragged along for several weeks, but the only fact brought out so far is that $275,000 were paid to one man. Who he is does not appear.

As a general thing the young women of Alabama are much better educated than the men. The girls can nearly all play the piano a little, and they imagine that they have earned to speak French; but they know next to nothing of English literature, and, like the men, have very queer notions about history and geography. Some days ago I was invited to visit the family of a gentleman living in a town near Huntsville. During my stay, one of the young ladies of the family, who has the reputation of being a musical prodigy, was induced, after much coaxing, to perform upon the piano. She played a piece which she told me was called "The Silver Fish-es." It was a really remarkable production, without either melody or harmony. It brought into requisition nearly every known combination of runs, however; and in its performance the young lady displayed what Udo Brachvogel, the distinguished German critic, would call "a wonderful agility of finger." After the piece had been duly praised by an admiring audience, I ventured to ask the young lady if she played any of Beethoven's sonatas. "Oh, no," was her reply, "I do not admire Italian music." During the same evening, speaking of the capitals of Europe, one of the young ladies asked me in what part of France Geneva was situated. Upon being informed that Geneva was in Switzerland and not in France, she seemed much astonished, and a gentleman who overheard the conversation said to me afterwards: "I reckon you must be mistaken about the situation of that town; Miss —— is mighty heavy on geography."

AGRICULTURAL.

A new paper, the *Horticulturist and Gardener's Companion*, will shortly be issued by [illegible] Foster, Esq., at Greeley.

Antoine Bessig has established a cheese factory in San Luis Valley, capable of turning out 150,000 pounds of cheese annually.

Thomas Jefferson wrote a treatise on the shape of the mold-board of the plow, and Lord Brougham wrote directions for driving and managing oxen.

The Canon City *Times* urges the formation of a Stock-Growers' Association in Fremont County.

The agricultural editor of the New York *Times* says that it will take from $2,500 to $3,000 to start a factory for 300 cows. This is the smallest factory that would be profitable.

The Granger ball in Denver on Thursday night is said to have been a fine affair. The farmers of Colorado acquitted themselves with credit, as they always do. On an average we have enough brains among the farmers here to divide up among two or three Pennsylvania's or Ohio's.—*Globe.*

A lady in Maine administered to her hens with their food a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper each alternate day to a dozen of her fowls. Last season, each morning, from sixteen hens, she obtained fourteen eggs. On omitting the pepper for three or four days, the product of eggs fell off five or six a day. The same effect is produced in the Winter as in the Summer.

In 1873 there was a capital of $9,810 invested in cheese factories in the State of Kansas, and 151,172 pounds of cheese were manufactured. In 1874 a capital of $56,313 was invested in cheese factories in the State, and 419,401 pounds of cheese manufactured. During the same year 142,348 pounds of cheese were made in families, and 7,457,110 pounds of butter.

The Boulder *News* states that many of the new settlers in Boulder County suffered as much from the grasshoppers last year as did any of the people of Kansas or Nebraska—they lost their all. It suggests that they are just as needy and just as deserving of help as those whose claims have been so generally made known, and thinks that home benevolence, at least, should stretch out a hand to help them.

Cracked heels, according to *Land and Water*, often arise from derangement of the digestive organs, and in many cases may be easily cured by giving a horse a few carrots, and keeping the sores free from dirt. A good liniment to use is, glycerine, four ounces; iodide of potassium, two drams. Grease or oil should be avoided. A little sulphur, say half an ounce, and about a scruple of iodide of sulphur may be given daily, mixed with the oats.

It is, says the *Miner*, a fact not generally known, even to the citizens of Georgetown that a species of tobacco grows wild in this city. It is the same plant that grows wild in Nevada, and is known as the "narrow leaf" variety. It is found along the foot of Leavenworth Mountain back of the [illegible] & Crosby mill—a few plants were seen there in 1873, and last summer the number had increased to hundreds. It was first pointed out by name, last summer by Professor Engleman, the distinguished botanist from St. Louis, who spent the season in this country, making Empire his headquarters. This fact is of importance to some of our farmers as the spontaneous growth of tobacco indicates that its cultivation here might be successful. It is a profitable crop and might be well adapted to some of our valley lands.

A correspondent of the *Pacific Rural Press* thus writes of blunders made by farmers. He says:—"For one, mine have been numerous. Much has been learned by bitter experience only; such, for example, as hanging a fresh hide on the fence to dry in the sun, and afterward selling it for fifty cents, whereas it would have brought $2 if well dried in the shade. But the blunder of blunders of farmers has been the high rates of interest paid for the use of money. Much of the money borrowed from the banks on mortgage on the farm, is now drawing interest quarterly, and even monthly, and at ruinous rates at that. Persons have run in debt under the impression that interest would be coming down lower and lower—when, of course, land would go up; and many of them have come to the conclusion that they have been making farm blunders. Now, as 'success is the measure of ability,' let this class walk up meekly, weak sisters as they are, and take their black marks as bad managers; and, before a streak of luck strikes them, let them caution the inexperienced ones, who have not yet 'put their foot in it.' It is not always popular to tell the truth, but it is generally proper; and let us advise beginners to go slowly and cautiously, and shun debt as much as possible, and especially at present rates of interest."

ACCOUNTS ON THE FARM.

There are numbers of our farmers who never know how they stand, or where the leaks are through which all their profits run away, simply because they keep no accounts. The opening of the year is a good time to turn over a new leaf in this particular and, as an aid to those who may wish to set about keeping their accounts, we give the following principles from the *American Rural Home*:—

1. The farm should be charged with lawful interest on the capital invested, the taxes, and depreciation in value from use. If a man invests $10,000 in land, it should, in the first place, return him the interest which he would be certain to receive if he lent it on good securities. If not, he had better loan it, for the demand for money always exceeds the supply. If the productive capacity of the farm has diminished in consequence of cultivation, that would properly be a charge against it, although it might not be possible to estimate the amount of depreciation. The interest on whatever capital is invested in tools, implements, machinery, or stock, and their depreciation in value from use or increasing age, is a legitimate charge against the farm. It may not be possible to form an exact estimate here, but an approximate one may be made.

2. The value of seeds, manures, and material used in repairs and permanent improvements should be charged, and it would be legitimate to charge the interest on these expenditures until returns are received. It requires no arguments to convince farmers that the values of these expenditures is a part of farming, but what would probably puzzle them the most would be how to correctly express them.

3. The cost of all labor expended upon the farm, whether of the owner, his sons, hired laborers, or dumb brutes, and whether this labor is paid for wholly in money, or in money and board. If a farmer hires a man for a dollar a day, and boards him, when he would be obliged to pay him $1.50, if he boarded himself, the proper way would be to charge the farm $1.50, and if the board actually cost him less, the difference would be the profits of keeping boarders. If interest and wear of working stock has already been charged, as contemplated above, then no further charge would be required under the head of labor.

If butter or cheese are made in the house and sold, or consumed in the family and credited their full value to the farm, then the value of the female labor employed in making them should be charged against it.

The value of its products, whether consumed by the family or sold from the farm, should be credited to it. If a portion of the products is fed to stock, the increased value of the stock will appear in the farm's favor. We are aware that it is difficult, perhaps impossible, for the farmer to keep an accurate account of all the products consumed in the family, especially fruits and garden vegetables, but they are a portion of the benefits which he receives from his business, and should be considered.

The increased value of the farm, from any cause whatever, whether good culture and lasting manures may have increased its productive capacity, or neighborhood improvements, or any other cause appreciated its value, and the value of permanent improvements should be credited to the farm.

The rent of the farmer's dwelling should be credited to the farm, and also the use of horses for the convenience or pleasure of the family. In towns and cities the livery bills and street car and omnibus fares form an important item in family expenses, and on the farm the carriage horses take their place, and should be credited with their services.

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Successor to Peck & Moore,
PROPRIETOR OF
Central Street Meat Market,
Beef, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Pork, Corned Beef, Poultry, Venison, Antelope, Etc., Etc.,
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"CASH ONLY" IS MY MOTTO.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
All Kinds of Meat, Game, [illegible]
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PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE, NEAR TEJON STREET,
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Fresh Beef, Mutton, Pork, and Veal, daily. All kinds of Game in Season. Goods delivered free of charge.

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ALL KINDS OF FRESH MEAT, GAME AND POULTRY,
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
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Manufacturing Company
This Company, in addition to the Manufacture of Lumber, in all its Varieties, for Builders, Jobbers, and Contractors, are prepared to receive Orders for Furniture of any Pattern, Style, or Finish.
Orders Solicited and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
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ANY SIZE OF DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, Glazed Windows, Shingles and Lath. Rough Lumber Furnished. Shop Work a Specialty. Building and Roof Paper for Sale wholesale or retail. A liberal discount for Cash.
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Charles Walker and S. P. Gutshall
HAVE OPENED A
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On the above street, and are prepared to supply all kinds of Rough and Planed Lumber, Siding, Flooring, Lath, Shingles, etc. 30

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Manufacturer of
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, AND FENCE POSTS.
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GREATER advances made on Jewelry, Guns, Watches, Rifles, Revolvers, or any personal property than any other house in the Territory, and smallest interest charged. Also privacy in all transactions. Any kind of Goods or effects bought for Cash. Call and see C. STOCKBRIDGE, at his office, above Savage & Forrence's Boot and Shoe Store.

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DEALERS IN
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PLUMBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES A SPECIALTY.
We have a *TIN SHOP* in connection. Special attention given to the repairing of all kinds of Mill Machinery. Agents for the celebrated *Charter Oak* and *Resor Stoves*, a large stock of both always on hand.
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UNDER CITY HALL,
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Hand-Made Boots and Shoes
A SPECIALTY.
Our Custom-Work, we pride ourselves on. Repairing done at short notice to suit customers.
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TO BUY YOUR
BOOTS AND SHOES'
The Largest Stock of Boots and Shoes in Southern Colorado to be Closed Out at Cost.
My Goods are New and all of the Best Makes.
You can Save 20 per cent. by Buying your Boots and Shoes and Rubber Goods of me, for the next Thirty Days.
P. S.—I Make Custom-Work a Specialty. I Employ only the Best Workmen in the Country, and Guarantee all Work. Repairing Neatly done with Despatch.
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Commence the New Year with a Clear Conscience, and Buy
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
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DEALERS IN
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Forwarding and Commission
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Will receive, store, and forward Freight to all Points in the Mountains, and take charge of all consignments of Ore and other shipments from the Mountains.

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FULL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY
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Flour of the best Colorado Brands,
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Be sure to call and examine before purchasing.

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Fresh Bread, Cakes, and Pies Daily.
Parties, Balls, and Sociables supplied with Cakes and Confectionery.
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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
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All entirely new, with latest Eastern Styles.
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IRON, STEEL, & NAILS.
Everything in the Hardware Line
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A full assortment of Groceries, Candies, etc., always in stock

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[illegible] G. LEWIS,
Wagon and Carriage Maker,
Shop, opp. Barnes' Hardware Store,
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JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

Parrish's
Addition.
ACROSS THE [illegible].
Map of PARRISH'S ADDITION now ready for examination, and lots for sale by Wm. W. Parrish, Tejon street, Colorado Springs. Business houses in this Addition will receive the trade of South Park and the Mountains. There are also splendid locations for residences.
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